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RACINE JOURNAL.

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Governor's Message.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

Our first duty is to give thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies to us during the past year. The people of no nation on earth have greater cause to be thankful than have our people. The enemies of the country have been overthrown in battle. The war has settled, finally, great questions at issue between ourselves, and there seems to be abundant reason to hope that a peace which shall never more be broken by internal strife is at length vouchsafed to us.

We mourned as no people ever mourned before, when our beloved President was stricken down by the hand of the assassin. That his mantle has fallen upon a patriot of such approved fidelity, and a statesman of such earnest and upright purposes as Andrew Johnson, is a subject of just congratulation, and renews our confidence that the Divine Hand, which has thus far led our country through manifold perils, still upholds it and directs its destinies.

Unlike former wars, the one through which we have just passed has not been followed by commercial stagnation. Everywhere the business of the country has sprung into life with more than pristine vigor. Manufacturers are pressed to the utmost limit of their power, to supply demands. A million of men have returned from the war, been disbanded in our midst and resumed their former occupations, and yet from all sides we hear the surest of all signs of National prosperity, complaints of the scarcity of labor.

Within our own State we have especial cause for thanksgiving. Our harvests have yielded bountifully. The fruits of the earth have found a ready market, the material wealth of the State has increased, mines have poured forth their richest stores, commerce has thriven, the people have lessened their indebtedness, manufactures have flourished, labor has been in demand and demanded a liberal compensation. Sober industry has everywhere brought its reward, and distress has been almost unknown.

The finances of our State are in good condition. By the timely and wise legislation of your predecessors, the financial panic which threatened us in the early part of last year was successfully avoided, our people were saved from loss, and the State was enabled to meet promptly all demands against it. Our credit is good, and our State debt so small that it can be easily paid whenever it is necessary.

The constitution makes it my duty to communicate to you the condition of the State and to recommend to your consideration such matters as seem to me expedient.

The reports of the various officers, made as required by law, are herewith submitted.

FINANCES.

The whole amount of the State debt is as follows:

State bonds held by individuals	$747,300
State bonds held by trust funds	194,100
Certificates of indebtedness, trust funds	700,000
Temporary loan from trust funds	663,000
Currency receipts issued by treasurer	359,753
Total State debt	$2,664,553
Of which there is due to the school fund	1,156,100
Of which there is due to the normal school fund	313,000
Of which there is due the university fund	88,000
Whole amount due trust funds	$1,257,100

$568,200 of the State bonds have been taken up and cancelled by the State officers charged with that duty, during the past year, in accordance with section 3, chapter 282, general laws of 1865.

Provision has been made for the payment of $528,000 of the temporary loans from the trust funds, and the currency receipts ($359,-753) issued by the State Treasurer, from the taxes collected for 1865.

Both amounts will be paid in February of this year, and when paid, the State debt will amount to $1,776,770, a little more than two dollars for each individual in the State.

The balance of the temporary loan from the trust funds, $135,000, was made after the levy of the tax of 1865, as it was not definitely known at the time the levy was made, how much would be necessary for the payment of the extra pay to soldiers' families, consequently there is no provision made for its payment. I recommend that the time for the payment of the certificates of indebtedness given for that balance be indefinitely extended, thus making it a permanent loan to the trust funds.

By the terms of section 13, of chapter 320 of the general laws of 1865, the State agrees to take up at par, its bonds owned by any insurance company, and on deposit with the State Treasurer as required by the same law, on the 1st day of January, 1870, should the owner of the bonds so elect.

This will, in effect, be readily accomplished before that time arrives, by the commissioners of school and university lands, who will, under authority of present laws, as rapidly as possible, invest the trust funds under their charge in the outstanding bonds of the State. They have already advertised for six hundred thousand dollars of them for the investment of those funds, and when this amount is so invested, there will remain but $147,700 of State bonds in the hands of outside parties.

The receipts into the trust funds during this year will, in all probability, be sufficient to retire this amount; so that the whole amount of the State debt will then be due to the trust funds, where I hope it will permanently remain, as recommended in another portion of this message.

I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the cancellation of all State bonds held by the trust funds, and all others which may hereafter be so held, and that certificates of indebtedness, running to the funds each separately, according to the amount due from the State to each, not negotiable or transferable, be issued in their stead by the proper officers. This will be a great convenience to the financial officers of the State, and a measure of safety.

The revenues of the State for the fiscal year are estimated as follows:

Balance in State Treasury, Sept. 30, 1865	$125,263 01
Bank tax, (estimated)	50,000 00
From railroads and insurance companies	196,000 00
Tax on suits, licenses and boarding U. S. convicts	4,500 00
Trust funds available for war purposes	200,000 00
State tax	960,278 76
Due from the U. S. on war claims	100,000 00
Total revenues	$1,632,041 77

It is confidently expected that the State authorities will be able to effect a full settlement with the United States during the present year, and that the State will be fully reimbursed for all moneys expended for war purposes, which properly belong to the General Government to pay. Vouchers for a large number are already filed with the proper auditing officers at Washington, and in process of settlement, and other vouchers are now being prepared for transmittal.

Congress will probably enact laws during its present session, which will facilitate the final adjustment of all claims of this nature.

There was received during 1865, from the United States, on account, the sum of $300,-218 26.

The Secretary of State estimates that the whole amount of expenditures from the State Treasury, for this fiscal year will be $1,677,-900 00, for the following purposes, for current expenses of State government, viz:

Salaries and permanent appropriations	$64,450 00
Legislative expenses	70,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses	57,650 00
	$192,100 00
Balance due on appropriations	61,800 00
Appropriations not anticipated	30,000 00
Interest on State debt	150,000 00
Payment of temporary loan from the trust funds, for war purposes	528,000 00
Due on currency receipts issued by the State Treasurer, pursuant to chapter 280, laws of 1865	384,000 00
State prison and charitable institutions	132,000 00
War expenses, (extra pay to soldiers,)	200,000 00
Total expenditures	$1,677,900 00

GENERAL FUND.

The whole amount received into the general fund during the last fiscal year was	$1,516,518 49
Balance in fund Sept. 30th, 1864	84,349 85
	$1,600,868 34

The disbursements amounted to $1,491 536 20. Balance in the fund September 30th, 1865, $159,429 14.

The whole amount expended during the year for ordinary State expenses was $284,-587 14, of which sum $88,000 were for the expenses of the last legislature.

There was paid to the State prison and charitable institutions, the sum of $127,-325 50.

The balance of the disbursements were for transfers to other funds, payment of State debt and interest, and for other extraordinary purposes not connected with the usual expenses of the State, for the details of which, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of State.

The amount of productive normal school fund on the 30th day of September, 1865, was:

Due on certificates	$130,547 87
Due on mortgages	186,034 00
Due on State bonds and certificates of indebtedness	278,000 00
Total	$594,581 87

The receipts and disbursements of this fund during the last fiscal year are:

Receipts—transferred from other funds	$95,158 69
Disbursements—$88,000 00 being loans	91,805 85
Balance Sept. 30, 1865	3,349 84
The receipts of the normal school fund income for the last fiscal year amounted to	13,325 84
Disbursements for the same time, for clerk hire, printing and protecting lands, were	1,955 05
Leaving a balance in the fund Sept. 30, 1865	$10,970 29
The amount of productive drainage fund was, at the close of the last fiscal year	$56,299 72
The receipts during the year were	27,824 74

The disbursements were:

Loans	$13,025 00
Transferred to normal school fund	14,224 22
Delinquent tax and printing	257 49
Total	$27,209 71

The receipts of the drainage fund income for the last fiscal year were:

For interest	$4,959 38
Transferred from swamp land fund income	7,701 25
Total	$12,690 63

The disbursements were as follows:

Apportioned to counties	$9,691 21
Clerk hire, appraising and protecting lands, and printing	1,638 29
Refunded	268 54
Transferred to normal school fund income	1,384 65
Total	$12,972 69

The amount of school fund at the close of the fiscal year was:

Amount due on lands sold	$675,687 11
Amount due on mortgages	289,122 75
Amount due from State on bonds and certificates of indebtedness	1,000,700 00
Total	$1,964,509 86

The receipts of the last fiscal year were:

For sales of land	$1,029 31
Dues on lands paid	183,195 82
Loans paid	185,175 95
From the United States—5 per cent	148,784 06
Taxes	25,628 03
Penalties, fines refunded and transferred	5,188 30
Total	$528,690 30

The disbursements were for:

Loans	$480,773 00
Delinquent taxes	21,309 20
Advertising and printing	3,899 89
Refunded items	1,746 79
Transferred to normal school fund	14,170 58
Total	$521,534 19

The interest accruing from the school fund, together with twenty-five per cent. of the income of the normal school fund, constitutes the school fund income, the receipts of which, during the fiscal year, were:

For interest	$152,042 47
Transferred from swamp land fund	3,224 49
Penalties, sales of dictionaries and timber	2,914 52
	$158,281 48

The disbursements are as follows:

Appropriated by the State Supt	$151,816 34
Transferred to other funds	4,287 46
Refunded interest	5,551 26
Dictionaries	500 00
Clerks in land department	6,532 82
Protecting lands from trespassers	2,739 89
Appraising forfeited mortgaged lands	221 40
Printing, advertising and costs of suits	391 20
	$177,809 87

The cost of the care of the school lands and of the management of the fund during the year, amounted to $15,784 43.

The receipts of the swamp land fund during the last fiscal year, were $91,411 40.

The disbursements for the same period, mostly transferred to other funds, were $95,-391 18.

Leaving the fund overdrawn $2,625 26.

The receipts of the swamp land fund income for the fiscal year amounted to	$19 463 20
Balance in fund Sept. 30, 1864	2,683 72
	$22,146 92

The disbursements for the same period amounted to $31,964 07.

These disbursements were mostly transferred to other funds.

The proceeds of the sale of lands granted by Congress for the support of a State University constitute a university fund. The amount belonging to this fund September 30, 1865, was as follows:

Amount due on certificates	$96,870 55
Amount due on mortgages	10,910 00
Amount due from the State	53,000 00
	$160,780 55

The receipts of this fund on account of sales of land, dues paid and taxes and penalties for the last fiscal year, amounted to $47,-581 42.

The disbursements for the past fiscal year were:

For loans	$42,750 00
Delinquent taxes, advertising, printing and refunded items	1,406 55
	$44,156 55

The receipts of the university fund income, for the last fiscal year were, for interest, $11,-757 77.

Disbursements to the university were	$10,800 00
Clerk hire	900 00
Refunded items, etc	1,018 89
	$12,718 89

The whole cost of managing this fund, and protecting the university lands for the fiscal year, was $1,047 60.

The disbursements from the fund for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers for the year ending December 31st, 1865, amounted to $6,101 91, at which date there was a balance in the fund of $22,050.84, which is much more than will ever be needed.

The disbursements from the Governor's contingent fund, for 1865, were $1,025 90; balance in the fund January 1st, 1866, $2,-657 84.

WAR FUND.

The receipts of the war fund for the last fiscal year were as follows:

Loans from the trust fund	$818,000 00
From the United States	300,238 26
State tax for war purposes	200,000 00
Semi-annual payments on State bonds	44,677 25
Refunded items	1,418 58
Total	$1,363,329 19
Balance in fund Sept. 30, 1864	2,173 87

Disbursements were, for—

Extra pay to soldiers supporting families	$1,030,537 36
Transfers to other funds	298,716 75
Interest on war bonds	76,040 00
Labor in State armory	917 00
Clerk hire, printing, surgeon general, etc	25,457 56
	$1,340,669 19
Balance in Fund Sept. 30, 1865	$25,333 87

There has been paid out of the State Treasury for war purposes, since the beginning of the rebellion to the 1st day of January, 1866, not less than $8,900,000.

There has been raised by counties, cities and towns for war purposes, up to June 1st, 1865, $8,752,505 67. Total expended by the State, $11,652,505 67, $762,402 09 of which has been reimbursed by the General Government.

A large sum has also been paid by localities, by tax levied last year, of which the State has no account. In consequence of this vast expenditure of money for war purposes, the burdens of the people have been heavy. In all our State affairs we should practice the strictest economy consistent with the public good. The people demand it, and will expect all in authority to comply.

Make no appropriations which are not entirely necessary, and insist that all who are empowered to expend the public money shall do so with an eye single to the public welfare.

FIVE PER CENT. FUND.

The five per cent. due the State from the United States, on account of sales of land within this State, so long with-held in consequence of an unsettled claim against the State of money received by the Territory of Wisconsin for lands sold, heretofore granted by Congress to aid in the construction of the Rock River Canal, has finally been paid and a full settlement obtained.

The amount received on the 17th day of May, 1865, as balance due to that date, was $148,784.06.

On the 18th day of November last $5,670, 28 was received, being the amount which had accrued since the date of settlement, all of which has been placed in the proper funds.

TRUST FUNDS.

The State has the care and custody of the various trust funds, and it is its duty to so invest them that they may yield a yearly income. Until recently these funds were loaned to individuals, upon what was supposed to be the best class of securities, bond and mortgage upon real estate. But not withstanding all the care which was exercised by the State officers, it was found, by actual experience, that large sums of money were lost each year, by reason of insufficient security. The report of the commissioners of school and university lands shows a state of facts which may well cause you to seek for some other mode of investing these funds.

The safest, best and most convenient mode of investing them, is in the bonds of the State, which under existing laws is now being done.

Before our State bonds are all absorbed, which will be within this year, steps should be taken to change the Constitution of the State as to enable the State to constitute these funds, as they are received, irredeemable and irrevocable debt, upon which the State shall forever pay interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum.

This plan has the advantage of perfect safety for the funds, while that which has been heretofore followed certainly has not. No loss can possibly ensue. It is cheaper than any mode heretofore practised. It has the further advantage of being a loan to each individual in the State in proportion to the amount of his taxes, instead of being distributed to a comparatively few persons. Being thus disposed of, these funds cannot be used for political purposes: no party in power can use them to perpetuate its power. The amount in these funds will soon be so large as to be a dangerous element in the hands of any political party; larger, I think, than should be at the disposal of political officers, for the purpose of loaning to individuals.

This plan may be objected to, because of the extent of the State debt which would in time be created, and which would entail a large State tax yearly to pay the interest thereon. If the money was to be borrowed from abroad, and the interest paid to parties outside of our State, the objection would be a good one. But this will not be the case. The people would only borrow and use their own money. The State tax that they would pay would be immediately distributed throughout the State and used for educating their children, and it is entirely immaterial whether the citizens of the State pay the money required for educational purposes as a State tax, a county tax, or a school district tax.

The tax must be paid in any event. If any plan can be devised by which the whole people of the State can have the use of these funds, save them from loss, save the expense incident to their care, when they are loaned to individuals, and last, though not least, keep these large sums of money out of the reach of politicians, that plan should be adopted at as early a day as possible. The plan I have suggested, seems to me to be one more likely to produce the results sought than any other.

If it does not meet with the approval of the people, then I would recommend investing these funds in United States stocks, which the commissioners should now have authority to buy, whenever they cannot purchase our State bonds at par or less. No mode of investment can be found so unsafe as the one which the State has heretofore adopted. I earnestly recommend this matter to your careful consideration, believing that no more important question can be brought before you.

Chapter 282 of general laws of 1865, requires immediate payment of all dues to the State for lands or loans which, according to the terms of the contract, have been due for one year or more. This Legislative action was required to enable the State to meet the unexpected demand upon the war fund, because of the large number of soldiers sent to the field in obedience to the last calls of the general government. Most of these soldiers were supporting families, and were entitled to receive from the State five dollars per month, extra pay. A sufficient amount was voluntarily paid into the treasury by persons indebted for lands decided wisely not to render the law unnecessarily oppressive upon the people by declaring forfeited the lands of those who could not conveniently pay, consequently no land has been forfeited under that act. The exigency having passed, and the State having no further immediate use for these dues, I recommend the repeal of so much of the law cited, as requires their immediate payment.

Section 2 of article 10 of the Constitution of this State provides that certain revenues accruing to the State shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the school fund, *the interest of which, and all other revenues derived from the school lands,* shall be exclusively applied: 1st. "To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries therefor;" and, 2d. "The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor."

Section 6 of the same article, provides that "the proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the State for a university, shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called the university fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University." The terms used in the sections I have quoted seem to be very plain.

By virtue of various laws enacted by the legislature the proceeds of these funds are used for purposes other than the support of common schools and the State University. Large sums have been annually expended for clerk hire, printing, advertising, &c., expenses incident to the care of the lands and the management of the funds, all of which seems to be in direct violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the State. Every interest of the people of the State is opposed to the diversion of either of those funds or the income thereof from the purposes for which they are so plainly and exclusively set apart. The State can very well afford to bear the expense incident to the care of the school lands and the management of the school fund for the sake of the children of the State, who are now deprived of a part of the means provided by Congress for their education, and the State should be willing to pay all of the expenses incident to the care of the university lands, and the management of the funds arising therefrom, even though there is no constitutional provision compelling it to do so.

The amount yearly expended from the university fund for expenses would not be much to the State of Wisconsin, but is of great importance to the University in its financial condition. That institution has never cost the people of the State a single dollar, its lands having thus far paid all of its expenses. No funds should be more carefully guarded than those devoted to educational purposes. I therefore recommend that all laws which provide for, or authorize the use of any portion of either of these funds for the payment of the expenses incident to their care and management be repealed, and that provision be made for the payment of all such expenses from the general fund.

TAXES.

Suggestions are made in the report of the Secretary of State as to the practical workings of the laws now in force providing for the assessment of property, and the collection of taxes, which, as they now stand, fail to meet the requirements of the people, work injustice, and admit of too much dishonesty.

Both of these laws are imperfect in several points, and should receive your careful attention, be made as perfect as possible, and then be permitted to remain long enough without amendment to become thoroughly conversant with their requirements.

The whole amount of taxable lands in the State is 17,563,316.52 acres. The aggregate valuation of which is $91,453,693 54. Aggregate valuation of city and village property is $33,151,291 10. Aggregate valuation of all real property is $124,604,984 64.

On the 18th day of March last, there was transmitted from the office of the secretary of State, to the Senate, a statement showing the amount of taxes for all purposes, which were collected throughout the State during the year 1863, and the cost of collecting the same. That statement was compiled from the reports of town, county and city clerks throughout the State, by which it appeared that there was collected $382,130 State tax, and $2,245,697 48 county, town and city tax. The total being $2,627,827 48. The whole cost of collecting $2,627,827 48. The whole cost of collecting these taxes was $230,895 73, being about nine per cent. Of this sum $160,000 were paid to town treasurers.

During the year 1864 the taxes were very much greater, owing to the fact that in many localities large sums were collected for bounties to volunteers, in addition to the tax for ordinary purposes.

From the returns of the assessors, made pursuant to section 5, chapter 471, laws of 1865, it appears that the whole tax collected was not less than $7,000,000, the cost of collecting which was not less than $400,000.

This enormous expenditure for the collecting of our taxes seems to me to be unnecessary, either for the interest or convenience of the people, and some plan should be devised which will reduce it.

I suggest that some system be adopted which will inform the legislature each year of the amount of taxes levied in different towns, cities and villages throughout the State, and for what purposes. This information, in possession of the legislature, it would undoubtedly follow that the rate of taxes for local purposes would be limited by law. The large sums paid to the various officers charged with the collection thereof, can very easily be reduced, by the adoption of some system which will cause the whole tax levied in the county to be paid directly to the county treasurer, and that without serious inconvenience to the people.

AUDITING.

Section 29 of chapter 10 of the revised statutes, provides that, "the Secretary of State shall, from time to time, require all persons receiving moneys or securities, or having the disposition or management of the property of the State, of which an account is kept in this office, to render statements thereof to him; and all such persons shall render such statements at such time and in such form as he shall require."

This section is virtually abrogated by the terms of the laws making appropriations annually for the support of the benevolent institutions of the State, and for other purposes.

An account of the management of a large portion of the moneys so appropriated is not kept in the office of the Secretary of State. That officer is directed by the laws to draw his warrant for the amounts, and knows nothing of the details of the expenditures.

The laws appropriating moneys for any purpose whatever, should provide that it be drawn upon the warrant of the Secretary of State, and require vouchers to be filed with, and after careful investigation, audited by that officer; each voucher to show the article purchased and amount paid therefor.

With such laws in force, the account of management of all moneys expended for the State, would be kept in the office of the Secretary of State, open for the inspection of the people, and convenient for the use of legislative committees, to make such examinations as might be deemed necessary.

Intimately connected with this subject is the necessity for the creation of another State officer, the incumbent of which shall be alone charged with the management of the financial affairs of the State, and of auditing and adjusting all accounts and claims due to or from the State. I deem it of the most importance that provisions be made by amending the constitution of the State for the election of an auditor, whose term of office shall not be less than six years, who shall be charged with these duties.

I suggest a long term for that officer, because he will be the most important one in the State, and the people cannot afford to educate a man to discharge the duties which will devolve upon him, oftener than once in six years.

It is your duty to throw around the State treasury all the safeguards which human ingenuity can devise. It is a sacred trust given you by the people, which they have a right to expect you will faithfully fulfill.

LANDS.

The commissioners of school and university lands report that there were sold during the last fiscal year:

School lands	41,430.37 acres.
Swamp lands	40,660.99 "
University lands	3,371.64 "

There are many individuals indebted to the State for loans from the trust funds, who are unable pay. The property given as security has been forfeited to the State, leaving a balance due, from which the debtors seek to be relieved. I recommend that the commissioners be vested with authority to settle with that class of debtors upon the best terms possible. If such a settlement is not made, the State will receive nothing from them.

Trespassing upon State lands, and stealing timber therefrom, has long been an existing evil, in spite of efforts made to prevent it. If there be sufficient power in the State, this crime should be stopped. I know of no criminal who deserves to be more severely punished than the one who, by pilfering the timber from the lands donated to the State for educational purposes, steals the sacred inheritance of the children.

I respectfully call your attention to their recommendations upon this and other subjects, all of which, I doubt not, will receive the consideration their importance demands.

In 1850, Congress granted to the States all the unsold swamp and overflowed lands, situated within their borders, respectively.

Shortly after the grant was made, the Commissioners of the General Land Office proposed to the States to take the lands by one of two alternatives; either by having an actual survey made to determine which were swamp lands, or by accepting the plats and field-notes of the United States survey, and receiving the lands named in them as swamp and overflowed lands, as the share of the State.

Governor Dewey, by letter to the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, dated June 3d, 1851, decided to take the lands as they were designated in the Government survey.

It was very soon discovered that there were many thousand acres of swamp lands in the States which did not appear as such in these plats and surveys, and that this State was not receiving all the lands to which it was entitled under the grant. Upon request being made to the General Land Office for re-surveys, with a view to correct errors, in order that the State might receive all the lands to which it was entitled, it was held by the authorities at Washington, that the State having once decided to receive such lands as were designated in those plats and surveys as swamp and overflowed lands, for its portion, it was bound by its own action, and that no change could be made.

This matter having been brought to the attention of the Legislature, a survey was authorized to be made for the purpose of testing the correctness of the United States plats and surveys. This survey was made and a report thereof made to the Governor of the State, and by him presented to the Legislature in 1860. That report proved conclusively that the State had not received the amount of lands to which it was entitled.

So the matter stands now; the State authorities rightly claiming that the Government cannot justly hold the State to its choice to receive the lands designated in the United States plats and surveys, except upon the assumption that those plats and surveys were correct, and that the State cannot justly be compelled, by reason of the errors of Government employees, to lose thousands of acres of land.

There is no doubt that we have a valid claim against the General Government for large quantities of land, and for money received for the sale of lands which should have been included in the grant to the State.

Owing to the vast accumulation of public business incident to the war, this subject has not been pressed with vigor, but now a fitting time has again come to move in the matter.

I respectfully refer you to Appendix "A" of the Assembly Journal of 1860, where you will find the correspondence which passed between the State authorities and the Commissioners of the General Land Office at Washington, and the report of the survey made by the authority of the State, all of which I commend to your earnest attention.

All proper efforts will be made to induce the Government to change its decision.

Chapter 537 of the general laws of 1865, repeals all existing laws relating to the proceeds of sales of, and to the granting of swamp and overflowed lands to counties, and directs that all such lands heretofore and hereafter received by the State, and the moneys received or due for such lands, or in lieu thereof, shall be divided into two equal parts, one to be denominated the normal school fund, and the other the drainage fund.

The commissioners of school and university lands are charged with the duty of making the partition, and were directed for that purpose to take one dollar as the equivalent for an acre of land, and having determined the amount of each fund, they are required to divide the drainage fund between the several counties of the State in proportion to the number of acres of swamp land in each county, and having thus determined the share of each county, they are required to set apart such share in the manner indicated by the law cited. The division made according to the terms of the law, gives to the normal school fund nearly all of the productive funds which have arisen from former sales of swamp lands, and gives to the counties, for their share, lands only, with a few exceptions, where there was not sufficient unsold land in counties to make up their proportion. The lands belonging to the counties or drainage fund are directed to be sold for cash and the money transmitted to the county treasurers each year, to be divided among the towns in each county in proportion to the amount of swamp land in each.

The lands belonging to the normal school fund are to be sold as usual, and the proceeds placed to the credit of that fund.

The revenue accruing to the school fund from the swamp land fund, is by the provisions of this law cut off, the swamp land fund being abolished, but in lieu thereof, twenty-five per cent. of the income of the normal school fund is to be annually transferred to the school fund income, until that income shall reach the sum of $200,000 annually.

The commissioners of school and university lands report the whole amount divided to be 2,218,354.13 acres and dollars, and the amount of the drainage fund to be 1,109,427.-06 acres and dollars, of which amount 1,034,-103.65 are acres of land which have been set apart to the various counties, in proportion to the number of acres of swamp land in each county; 58,089.72 are dues on contracts for the sale of swamp lands, and $414.21 money, all of which has been set apart to such counties as were in the partition, entitled to the same. The further sum of $18,819.48 is due to various counties to be paid from the proceeds of the first sales of swamp lands.

The normal school fund received 504,595.30 acres of land.

Which represents	$504,595 36
For dues on contracts	129,464 87
Forfeited mortgaged lands as appraised	35,423 35
Investments in bonds and certificates of indebtedness and mortgages	459,861 17
	$1,129,346 58

Which amount is subject to the claim of the drainage fund of $18,819.48 to be paid from the first sales of swamp lands.

This law puts to rest, forever, all questions connected with the disposition of swamp lands, and has given to each locality its share, the proceeds of which can be managed by the citizens thereof to suit themselves, and renders the citizens of each town directly interested in the sale and protection of the lands, and endows the normal school with a fund sufficient to enable the regents to eventually establish one normal school in each congressional district.

SCHOOLS.

I call your special attention to the interesting report of the superintendent of public instruction. There is no document laid before the Legislature yearly of more importance or entitled to more consideration.

Number of children in the State over four and under twenty years of age, 335,582.

Number of pupils who attended public schools, 223,067.

Number of children who did not attend public schools, 112,515.

Number of teachers employed 7,582.

Average wages of male teachers per month $36.45.

Average wages of female teachers per month $22.24.

State school fund apportioned, $151,819.34.

Total amount expended during the year for the support of public schools, $1,036,068.57.

Cash value of school houses and sites, $1,669,780,06.

The board of regents of normal schools have examined several localities with a view to making selections for the establishment of schools as directed by law. Various cities and villages have made liberal offers for the purpose of securing the location of a normal school, indicating great interest in the cause of education, but no locations have as yet been decided upon, the board wisely refraining from hasty action in a matter so important. I do not deem it necessary to urge you to give the cause of education the attention its importance demands. It commends itself to your consideration without argument.

AGRICULTURAL.

Chapter 130 of the United States statutes, approved July 2d, 1862, donates to this state 240,000 acres of land for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college.

The lands have been heretofore selected, but no further provisions have been made for carrying out the intention of the law, which provides for the investment of the proceeds of the sale of said lands in United States or other stock, "the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each state which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

A sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State may be expended for the purchase of land for sites or experimental farms, but the principal cannot be diminished for any other purpose.

The law cited also provides that "any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide within five years, at least one college, * * * or the grant to such State shall cease."

An institution of the kind contemplated by this act will be of the greatest possible benefit to the industrial classes of our State, and should be opened at the earliest moment practicable.

I feel it my duty to repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, and to urge upon you the importance of at once complying with the conditions of the grant, that the State may reap its benefits.

An important advantage to be gained by the early establishment of this college is, the military education which it is evidently intended shall be given to the students attending it.

I need not urge upon you the necessity of a good military school. No State should be without one.

The number of county agricultural societies which report to the Secretary of State in accordance with the provisions of section 4, chapter 55, laws of 1858, is twenty-one; the total receipts of which amounted to $12,265.-10. Amount paid as premium $5,086.94.

The agricultural statistics, as collected by the assessors and returned to the State department, are very imperfect. The labor performed in making these collections and returns has cost not less than $5,000. I believe that it would be better to so change the law as to require the assessors, each year, to make a return of the leading productions of the State, to be collected at the same time they make the yearly assessment, and upon the same blank used by the people in making their return of property. In a short time the people would become accustomed to the system, and would make their returns accurately. Such returns would cost nothing, and would give, for the benefit of the State, annual information upon this subject.

The following is a list of some of the most important products of the State for 1864, with their valuation:

		Value.
No. of bushels of apples	113,649	$119,619
do wheat	6,342,468	9,188,018
do barley	355,047	415,489
do rye	440,093	578,116
do oats	9,566,460	4,615,600
do buckwheat	346,049	177,903
do corn	7,210,454	4,568,494
Tons of hay	611,247	5,094,714
Cattle and calves on hand	447,590	8,450,505
Hogs on hand	327,232	1,141,092
Horses and mules	149,511	10,069,650
Sheep on hand	1,068,929	1,916,248

It certainly cannot be necessary for me to urge upon you the importance of fostering the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the State, lying as they do at the foundation of the material prosperity of our people, they will command at your hands that attention which they deserve.

The state agricultural society, notwithstanding the embarrassments under which it labored during the period of the war, by reason of the distraction of the public mind, and the withdrawal of its standing appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum by the Legislature of 1862, has, nevertheless, moved steadily forward in its work of directing and stimulating the industry of the State, and is now, financially and otherwise, in a more prosperous condition than at any previous time since its organization.

The statement of the fiscal affairs of the society for the year ending December 3d, 1865, is briefly as follows:

Total receipts	$11,404.90
Total disbursements	8,330.52
Balance in the treasury	$3,074.38

The report of the executive committee for the past year presents an encouraging picture of our industry in its most important department and contains valuable suggestions as to the policy which should direct us in the future.

With such management as the society now enjoys, I have no question but that the State would be the gainer by restoring and continuing the former appropriations. For although the people of Wisconsin, in common with the people of all the States, feel the burden of the national debt, it must not be forgotten that the industry of the country is to pay off that debt, and that true economy, therefore, should prompt the fostering of all institutions and agencies whose object and legitimate work it is to render that industry most productive. But in view of other demands that must be made during the present session of the Legislature, on behalf of agriculture and the mechanic arts, the officers of the society are not disposed to petition for the reinstatement of their appropriation at this time. They do ask, however, that apartments be assigned them in the State Capitol for the society's office, library and collections, should there be suitable rooms to spare, and that the State take upon itself the regular printing and distribution of the society's annual report.

The Capitol is certainly an appropriate place for the office and collections of a State institution that represents so large a proportion of the Capital, labor and population of the commonwealth, and the printing of the society's transactions is essential to its more extended usefulness, and to the credit of the State. I, therefore, cordially endorse these requests of the society, and recommend that they be granted.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The State Historical Society, which is in process of removal into the suit of room prepared for the reception of its Library and collections in the South Wing of the Capitol will now, more than ever, from its increased accessibility and convenience, prove its usefulness to the State officers, courts, legislature and citizens of the State. It is for all practical purposes the historical, statistical and miscellaneous department of the State Library. The Society is subserving a useful object in gathering up the scattered fragments of our eventful history, and has deservedly secured a high reputation throughout our country for the energy and success which have thus far characterized its efforts.—Its Library now numbers 21,365 volumes, bound and unbound of which over eleven hundred are bound newspaper volumes, with a creditable gallery of portraits of Wisconsin pioneers and prominent Indian Chiefs, and a fine cabinet of curiosities. It has now become a source of great pride to all of the citizens of the State who are acquainted with its excellence. If the State would grant the Society the privilege of issuing a volume of collections once in three years, it would be the medium of preserving many valuable narratives of our gallant Wisconsin soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union. I commend this matter to your respectful consideration.

LAWS.

The Secretary of State has frequent applications from the various officers entitled to them, for copies of the Revised Statutes, which he had no authority to grant. It frequently happens that officers fail to hand the books over to their successors, or they are worn out or lost.

I suggest that the Secretary be authorized to furnish under such restrictions as you may deem proper.

Your attention is called to the fact, well known to all who have occasion to consult the Revised Statutes, that they ought to be again revised or codified.

The present volume is almost worthless to the people because of the many amendments thereto.

There have been 454 amendments enacted to the laws since the Statutes were revised in 1858, 598 of which are amendments to the revised statutes and the general laws. It does not seem necessary to present any other argument in favor of a revision. I submit to your judgment whether this style of legislation is either necessary or profitable.

Special legislation has become an evil in our State, and the frequency with which our laws are amended is a sure indication that much of the past legislation has been hasty and ill-advised.

BANKS.

The bank comptroller reports that the whole number of State banks doing business on the first day of 1864

Was sixty-four with an aggregate capital of	$3,002,000
Whole number October 1st, 1865, twenty-one with an aggregate capital of	801,000
Decrease of capital in twelve months	$2,201,000
The whole amount of securities held in trust for banking associations, October 1st, 1864, was	$2,664,669 96
The amount held October 1st, 1865, was	984,157 20
Decrease in 12 months	$2,810,512.76
The amount of circulation outstanding October 1st, 1864, was	2,590,672 00
The amount Oct. 1st, 1865, was	334,734 00
Decrease in 12 months	$2,255,939.00

Under the provisions of chapter 252 of the laws of 1865, 21 banks have assigned to the state treasurer their Wisconsin state bonds, the aggregate amount of which is $57,500, the State being responsible for whatever circulation of these banks may be outstanding.—The State Treasurer should be authorized to redeem this circulation when presented at the State treasury, and he should be empowered to take the necessary steps, as provided in the banking law, for closing up these banks, and securing to the State the benefits of their lost circulation.

The comptroller suggests that the banking law is very defective, and should be thoroughly revised, if State banking is to be continued to any considerable extent.

This suggestion should receive your early attention.

Your attention is called to the careful consideration of chapter 466 of the general laws of 1865, which provides for taxing national banks. It is claimed by that class of corporations that the State tax is unjust and unconstitutional.

Banks thus taxed have in some instances paid into the State treasury the amount required of them, under protest, with the expectation of a decision by the supreme court of the United States exonerating them from such liability.

A test case is now before the highest judicial tribunal, taken up from one of the State courts of the State of New York, where the tax was declared constitutional. It is also expected that the question will be decided in a few months by the supreme Court of this State.

If it is held by the courts that this tax is unconstitutional, the banks will demand a return of the amounts paid by them into the State treasury, and the State treasurer should be authorized to re-pay them.

The securities for outstanding bank circulation, on the 31st day of December last, amounted to $[illegible] 15, of which $115,000 were bonds, and $116,401.15 were treasury notes and coin. The bonds are deposited with the State treasurer, while the notes and coin are in the custody of the bank comptroller. It is desirable that the money should also be removed to the vaults of the State treasurer. He is the officer to whom the duty of keeping public money naturally belongs, and he can discharge the duty more economically than the bank comptroller.

The State claims to be the substantial owner of a portion of these moneys. When the bonds of the State were sold to the banks upon a credit for a portion of the purchase money, it was agreed that the bonds were to be deposited firstly, as security for the circulation of the banks making the deposit, and, secondly, as security to the State for the unpaid balance of the purchase money.

Many of these bonds have been sold by the bank comptroller to redeem the bank circulation, and a portion of the proceeds, after redeeming such bills as have been presented, remains in the comptroller's vault. Part of the money on hand, as above stated, [illegible]

A [illegible] for the immediate [illegible] The four wings [illegible] rotunda alone [illegible] rebuilt.

The damage that is sustained by the inner wall of the building, which in its present unfinished condition are exposed to the weather; the increased danger of fire while a mass of temporary wood-work stands in the rotunda; the discomfort of cold halls, and the added difficulty of heating offices and legislative chambers, are all reasons why the completion of the building should not longer be delayed.

I would recommend, also, that an appropriation be made to provide for the introduction of some approved heating apparatus into the building. This will lessen the cost of heating the building at least $5,000 per year.

There has been expended to this date for the building of the capitol:

From the State treasury	$238,690 67
Madison city bonds	50,000 00
Proceeds of capitol lands	12,580 56

Authority should be given to some one of the State officers to direct public sales from time to time as the interests of the State demand it, of such half-worn furniture and other property as accumulates about the capitol. This property is useless, and, if kept, soon becomes valueless.

NOTARIES PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Section 1, of Chapter 12 of the revised Statutes, provides that the governor may appoint one or more notaries public, who shall be considered state officers, but does not authorize the payment of any fee to the State for such appointment, neither is the number limited.—About one thousand are appointed, annually; indeed it has come to be the common practice to appoint all who apply, without proper knowledge of their character or fitness for the office. I recommend that the number to be appointed be limited by law to a certain number in each town and city, and that their official bond be approved by the county judge of the county in which the appointee resides, and that a reasonable fee be charged by the state for each commission. The law authorizing the appointment of commissioner of deeds, to reside in other states, does not provide for the payment of a fee to the State for commissions. It should be so amended as to authorize a charge of at least five dollars for each commission.

RAILROADS.

The number of railroads making reports to the State is eight, having a total length of 1,035 miles.

Capital actually subscribed	$33,549,472 00
Number of through passengers	250,305
" " way passengers	1,622,683
Amount received for transportation	$10,189,517 62
" " passengers	3,044,045 59
" taxes paid	362,053 45

The duty of disposing of the lands granted by congress to this state, to aid in the construction of railroads will devolve upon you.

I deem it advisable that this duty be performed and that the lands be finally disposed of during your present session.

Give them to good, responsible companies, and require such guarantee as will insure their sale at reasonable prices, and insure the speedy construction of the roads contemplated, between such points as will best serve the interest of the whole State.

From various parts of the State are heard great complaints of the unjust exactions of railroad companies in relation to prices charged for freight, and unjust discriminations against some localities in favor of others. These complaints and protests are entitled to your earnest attention, and if you find, upon careful examination, and I understand such examination is invited by the railroad companies, that corporate bodies of any kind are, for their own benefit, abusing their powers and privileges, oppressing the people or seriously inconveniencing the business men and farmers of the State, or any large portion thereof, it will be your manifest duty to enact laws which will fully remedy the evil.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

I suggest such a change in the law as will require all insurance companies to make their reports to the secretary of State.

There were 50 fire, marine and life insurance companies doing business in the State the past year with a total amount of

Capital stock	$58,707,245.57
Total assets	99,949,213.54
Total liabilities	63,043,417.26
Total amounts of premiums received in this State during the year 1864	1,929,064.21
Amount of State tax paid during the past fiscal year	31,419.40

Twenty-eight companies have deposited Wisconsin State bonds with the State treasurer in compliance with the provisions of chapter 320 of the general laws of 1865.

Four companies made deposits after the time named in the law had passed, the State treasurer giving receipts therefor, subject to your action.

The total amount of bonds so deposited by all companies is $364,000.

STATE PRISON AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The report of the State prison commissioner shows that the

Number of convicts in prison Oct. 1st, 1864, was	127
Number received during the last fiscal year	42
	169
Number discharged	72
Number confined Oct. 1st, 1865	97

He also reports that the past year has been characterized on the part of the convicts by industry, peacefulness and willing obedience, and presents a very gratifying statement of receipts and disbursements, showing that, of the $33,000 appropriated fo the support of the institution by the last legislature, there was unexpended $13,200.37, at the close of the fiscal year, a sum more than sufficient to defray all expenses for the last quarter.

Various permanent improvements have been made, at a cost of about $5,400, the real value of which is estimated to be $24,036, the State having realized $13,600 from the labor of convicts.

Various recommendations are made by the commissioner, all of which merit your careful consideration.

The trustees of the insane hospital report that the

Number of patients admitted to the hospital during the year ending Sept. 30th, 1865, is	87
Whole number receiving benefits of hospital during the year	257
No. discharged during the year	80
Leaving in the hospital at the close of fiscal year	177

They also report they have been compelled with much reluctance to comply with the requirements of the law and discharge from the hospital several incurable cases in order to make room for recent comers.—I endorse fully the recommendation of the trustees that steps be taken for the immediate enlargement of the hospital.

The present buildings are much too small to meet the requirements of the State. The last census shows that there are in the State 691 insane and idiotic persons, who are proper subjects for treatment at the asylum. Of these less than 2-5 can at present be accommodated, leaving 500 to taken care of as best they may in county jails or poor houses, or to be dangerous inmates of the houses of their relatives. In either case they are deprived of proper medical treatment.

Humanity demands that the state should take the best possible care of this class of unfortunates, and I do not doubt that the people of the state will willingly pay the necessary tax for the proposed enlargement.

I commend to your careful consideration the remarks of the superintendent upon this subject.

The institution has been managed in an economical, business-like way, and will compare favorably with any other of its kind in the country. The total amount expended during the last fiscal year was

For payment of current expenses	$49,158 04
For purchase of lands	2,500 00
	$51,658 04

With a balance in the treasury, September 30, 1865, of $4,685.07.

The board of managers of the State Reform School report that the whole number of children in the school during the last fiscal year was 240, of which number 90 were discharged during the year.

The current expenses of the school during the year amounted to $19,756.47. Estimated expense of this year $16,000. An appropriation of $12,000 is asked, for the purpose of erecting an additional building, which is much needed. Also, $20,000 for the purpose of purchasing twenty acres of land, as an addition to the farm.

The industrial branch of the school is perhaps its best feature, and the one from which most of its beneficial results are obtained. Out of door occupations are of course preferable, and therefore as the number of inmates of the school increases, it seems necessary to procure more lands for cultivation.

This institution has already accomplished much good, and promises yet greater and more beneficent results in the future.

The suggestions of the managers are entitled to your earnest attention.

The Trustees of the Wisconsin Institute for the education of the deaf and dumb urge the necessity of an appropriation of $15,000 for the purpose of enlarging the Institution under their charge; also one of $550 for building a wood house, and $1,000 for a shop. For the support of the school during this year they ask for an appropriation of $2,351. There can be no doubt of the necessity of the proposed enlargement of the buildings. Applicants are constantly refused admission into the institute because there is no room for them. This should not be so. The State should provide ample facilities for the education of this unfortunate class. The last census shows that there are 806 deaf and dumb persons in the state. The present buildings afford accommodations for less than one hundred. The current expenses for the last fiscal year amounted to $15,451.81.

The trustees of the institute for the education of the blind, present a full report of the condition of that institute.

The total number of pupils in attendance during the last fiscal year was 69.

Total expenses of the year, $19,474.28.

Estimated expenses for this year, $16,500.00.

There are 196 blind persons in the State, as appears by the last census.

The State of Wisconsin may well be proud of its charitable institutions, and of the manner in which they have been managed by those who have them in charge. No state in the Union has been more fortunate in the selection of gentlemen to attend to this very important branch of public business.

MILITARY.

In submitting herewith the report of the quartermaster general, I wish to urge upon you the importance of providing a proper building, or buildings, for a State arsenal.

The report shows that there are now in the possession of the State, ordnance, arms, ammunition, and military stores, as follows:

Nine field pieces, fully equipped; 5,180 muskets and rifles, with accoutrements; 401 sabres and swords; 106,908 rounds of ammunition; 409 haversacks and canteens, together with much other property; all of which is at present stored in four different places, in rooms in no way suited to its proper preservation, and [illegible]

[illegible] claim of the State to [illegible] property [illegible] has been made upon United States for the allowance of arms due to State under the act of Congress of April 1848.

These considerations seem to render it necessary that a site should be selected, and buildings suit for an arsenal be erected at an early day. The annual rent now paid for an armory would very nearly pay the interest upon the money necessary for this purpose. Proper magazines and store-rooms would be secured to the State, and the arms and ammunition be not only saved from ruin, but kept in readiness for immediate use, in case of any emergency.

The experience of the last four years should warn us that this may again become a matter of vital importance.

Our militia law disappoints the expectations of those who framed it, and entirely fails to meet the requirements of the State. It does not provide us with a single regiment of efficient State troops, which could be called into use in an emergency. I doubt if any other state in the Union is so entirely defenceless. It is important that this law should be so revised and amended as to give us a thorough militia organization.

The adjutant general's report gives in detail the military operations of the State troops during the past year, and the support given to the general government during the rebellion. During the past year, the State has furnished 9,940 volunteers and 2,465 drafted men, making a total of 12,405. Seven new regiments only were organized from this number, the balance having been assigned to fill the ranks of old organizations in the field.

The State has furnished under all calls from the general government, fifty-two regiments of infantry, four regiments and one company of cavalry, one regiment of twelve batteries of heavy artillery; thirteen batteries of light artillery, one company of sharpshooters, and three brigade bands, besides recruits for the navy and United States organizations, numbering in all 91,379, of which number 79,934 were volunteers, and 11,445 drafted men and substitutes.

The total quota of the State under all calls during the war is 90,115.

In the settlement of the accounts with the general government, the State stands credited with 1,263 men, as an excess over all calls, a gratifying evidence of the devoted patriotism of the people of Wisconsin.

The total military service from the State has been about equal to one in every nine of the entire population, or one in every five of the entire male population, and more than one from every two voters in the State.

The losses by deaths alone, cumulating all other casualties, are 10,752, or about one in every eight in the service.

Immediately after the surrender of the rebel armies, measures were taken by the general government with commendable promptness, for disbanding the volunteer union forces, and orders were issued directing the muster out of all volunteers whose term of service expired on or before October 1st. My predecessor, ever mindful of the wants of those who had gone from our State, urgently requested that the provisions of that order might extend to all Wisconsin troops, that they might return to their homes to render the necessary assistance required to gather the crops and for other needed labor, which request has been complied with as far as the exigencies of the service would permit.—There remains in the service at this date only the 4th cavalry, one battalion of four companies of the 9th infantry, the 35th infantry, six companies of the 45th regiment infantry, and the 50th regiment infantry. All other organizations have been mustered out and returned to their homes.

BOUNTIES.

The men who enlisted in the United States Army during the early part of the war did not receive the same bounties from the government which have been paid to those who entered the service at a late date.

They were none the less patriotic; their service was not less hazardous and severe than those who have been better paid, and they have the right to expect that you will do whatever you can to influence the general government to do them justice, by giving them bounties equal to those paid to others who enlisted at a later date.

All who have perilled their lives in defense of our country, deserve to be dealt with alike, and I am sure that you will esteem it a pleasure, as well as your duty, to give them the influence of your action.

In this connection, let me suggest that a bureau be established for the collection of back pay, bounties and pensions, for soldiers who have been in Wisconsin regiments, and for their families; connected with which there should also be established a system of claim agencies throughout the State, with a branch agency at Washington, these agents to report to the chief of the bureau at our capitol, which should be under the direction of some one of the State departments. Bounties and back pay, in many cases, go to the representatives of deceased soldiers. Pensions always go to the disabled and dependent. Those to whom they are paid are reduced to this dependence through no fault of their own. They would willingly earn their own living and dispense with all aid from the government were they able to do so. The sums they are to receive are small at best, and it seems just that they should not bear the expense of collecting them. The plan I have suggested has been tried in one of our sister states, and has been found eminently successful.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

There was issued by the Secretary of State in September, 1865, a circular letter to the town and city clerks throughout the State, asking those officers to inform the State department of the number of children of deceased Wisconsin soldiers in their respective towns. 367 clerks only have responded, reporting 2,574 such children; an average of nearly eight to each town. If the average is the same in the towns from which no reports have been received, there are not less than 6,000 such children in the whole state under fifteen years of age. Of those reported, the ages of 791 are not given, 1,546 are between one and ten years of age, 217 are between ten and fourteen years of age, 20 were in the county poor houses, 81 have neither father or mother living.

The fathers of these children have laid down their lives while battling for the preservation of our country. They have died, that we might live to reap the rich harvest of national prosperity, secured to us as the result of that contest, in which they bore so honorable a part.

They are the children of the State, and, as such, are entitled to its fostering care and protection.

The necessity of providing a suitable asylum for such of these orphans as require the protection of the State, has been appreciated by our people, who have contributed generously for that purpose. I call your attention to the accompanying communication, and earnestly recommend that the proposition of the executive committee be accepted, and that the Harvey Soldiers' Orphans' Home be adopted by the State as one of its benevolent institutions.

CONCLUSION.

In the struggle just closed, Wisconsin's record stands among the brightest. When the first faint echoes of the distant guns of Sumpter sounded in our ears, her sons flew to arms. A young and peaceful State, unused to war, almost without a militia organization, almost without the men fitted to lead her few battalions, she pressed to the front with her offering of men; and from the first skirmish in Virginia to the last struggle in North Carolina, her banners have been displayed amid the smoke of every battle, her regiments have shared the fatigues and dangers of every important expedition. When the thunder of artillery "rocked like a cradle land and sea;" when the shrieks of the wounded and the moans of the dying came borne to our ears from scores of battle-fields; when our streets were filled with pale and wounded men; when there were defeats as well as victories; when traitors grew confident and patriots grew anxious, still her men, young and old, pressed forward to the conflict. They shrank not from danger—they never doubted of success.

When there was mourning in so many of our homes, when its sad emblems were everywhere upon our streets and in our churches, when harrassing anxiety for the danger of those they loved, filled so many hearts, and made pale so many faces, the mothers sent forth other sons, and other loving hearts bled fresh without a murmur.

The plow stood almost idle in the furrow for want of hands to guide it; the grain grew over ripe, and rotted on the stalk for want of hands to gather it; women toiled where men were want to work, and yet our country's calls were answered.

In the hour of the greatest danger, Wisconsin's sons and daughters listened only to her voice. I thank God this was so. To protect the State from danger is the highest duty of the citizen. With us it was a solemn duty. Not our own national life alone, but the cause of freedom, and the success of free institutions through out the world depended upon our arms. If we failed, these failed with us. If we failed, the lamp of liberty went out forever, and left the world in darkness. That we did not fail is indeed a cause of great rejoicing; that the cause of freedom triumphed brings joy to all the world. Yet for us to-day, it is a chastened triumph. Tears will mingle with our joy, sadness with our pride.

Thousands, "the flowers of our youth, the beauty of our Israel," have fallen in the conflict; dying that we might live. Proud of her noble sacrifice, a nation mourns their loss.

Let it be your care that those whose natural guardians they were, shall not be left to want.

Let it be our privilege to see that suffering and neglect be not added to their noble grief. Let the State protect their families and educate their children. This being done, those noble heroes will need no monument other than their nation's greatness.

For all who nobly bore their part in this dread conflict a nation's heart beats warm with gratitude. Generation after generation, yet to come, will kneel and bless them for it. They have saved the nation's life.

If anything can be added to their proud consciousness of duty nobly done, let them dwell with satisfaction on the glorious future they have made possible for our country, when a hundred million of free and happy people shall owe a proud allegiance to that flag they have so gallantly defended.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

January, 1866.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN CHINA.—The number of secret societies in China is said to be incalculable. These are the principal ones:

Sau-ho-hoei—the society of the United Three, or of the Triad, that is to say, of heaven, earth, and man.

Pe-lieu-kiao—the society of the White Scarf, or of the Water Lily.

Chim-lieu-kiao—the society of the Blue Scarf of the Nymphea flower.

Min-tum-kiao—the society of Illustrious Nobility.

Hung-iang-kiao—the society of the Sun.

Po-ioum-teum—the society of the Origin of the Whiteness of Snow.

Koam-mao-kiao—the Yellow Bonnet society.

Nied-t'on-kiao—the Calf's Head society.

King-tcha-moun-kiao—the Pure Tea society.

[illegible]

Racine Journal.

WM. L. UTLEY, Editor.

RACINE, JAN. 17th, 1866.

Governor's Message.

We devote a large portion of our paper this week to the very able message of Governor Fairchilds, as we expect everybody will read it and judge for themselves. Comments are unnecessary. We consider it a well written and well arranged document [illegible] that does great credit to our [illegible] It exhibits a state of [illegible] unexampled, perhaps, [illegible] which every citizen may justly take pride.—We like Gov. Fairchilds, and we like his messages; but there is one thing we regret; we regret, as we have said before, that he had not, in making his appointments, adhered to the principle that brought him out.—We neither ask nor, expect any favors for ourself, or any particular friend. We speak of the principle. There are a good many soldiers to reward in our State.

Many articles are unavoidably crowded out this week; among them one from our old friend in Jugville.

How do you Think George Walker will go?

Away back in the dark ages of Wisconsin's history, when democracy and whiggery covered this land, as the waters cover the sea, we were elected to the legislature. It is not necessary for our present purpose to enter into a discussion of the propriety of the act on the part of the people; neither is it necessary to lay before the public the means that were made use of to bring about the important result—how we spent an extensive grocery of our own, and fifty barrels of apples that Millett had left with us to sell. It is enough to say that we were elected, a free-soiler, and almost, if not quite, the first that was ever elected in the state, or in the United States. It was certainly a very small beginning for the mighty result that has been attained through it. It was the silver lining upon that cloud of oppression that darkened our land at that time, which has been dispelled by the agencies that have been brought to bear upon it, through that very insignificant beginning. But all this is foreign to what we started out to say.

We were a going to tell who and what sort of man we fell in with in the legislature, and how nearly he resembled some of the great men of to-day, men who make much greater pretensions. It so happened that we occupied a seat in company with a distinguished member from Waukesha county, the land of the governors. Hosey was a clever fellow, but democratic all through, and in his opinion George Walker was the *ne plus ultra* of political perfection. To vote on all questions precisely as George did was his highest ambition. It so happened in the alphabetical arrangement of names that Hosey would always have to vote before George Walker.—Therefore, when any question came up about which George had not posted him, Hosey would be in a sad quandary, and would turn to us with a countenance beaming with anxiety, and enquire, "How do you think George Walker will vote on this question?" We confess to having deceived Hosey on two or three occasions (believing as Paul did when he said, "If the grace of God abounds through my lie, why am I yet judged as a sinner?"), but he soon got too smart for us, and learned to change his vote so that he would stand right on the record with George.

We have been reminded of our old legislature friend in reading the proceedings in Congress. Some of our (so considered) big men appear to have a great anxiety to know how George Walker is agoing; or, in other words, how is President Johnson agoing. It is humiliating to see men who are capable of leading this nation out of its present difficulties, bowing down to policy, and spending the whole of their energies in guarding the wishes of the president. Every measure that is brought forward in Congress by some reckless spirit that does not have the fear of the president in his eyes, is immediately placed in the president's crucible, and tried by his fire, but not by his orders, we have reason to hope; but by reason of those who suppose they shall in some way be able to play upon his vanity, when in fact he has none. It is humiliating to think that this, and other states will send men to represent them in the national councils, that have no higher aspiration than that of place-seeking, for themselves or some one else. We place too high an estimation on the character of President Johnson to believe that he requires any such subserviency on the part of any member of Congress, as he has never claimed to possess the combined wisdom of the age. He would, no doubt, prefer that men who go to Congress to represent the people, should do so, instead of fawning around him in order to ascertain his wishes. We believe President Johnson would like to act in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people that elected him; but we see no way that he can ever know what the wishes of the people are, if the men who are sent to represent them prove recreant, and devote their whole time in toadying to his views.

Resolutions passed by Meeting held at St. Joseph Jan. 4, 1866.

At a meeting of the citizens of St. Joseph held at the National Hotel in the evening of January 4th, 1866, to consider the general railroad interests of St. Joseph, Hon. A. H. Morrison was chosen chairman, and H. W. Guernsey, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion of F. H. Stevens the chair appointed F. H. Stevens, A. L. Aldrich, J. Stevens, B. C. Hoyt, and D. A. W[illegible] a committee to report resolutions [illegible] for the consideration of the meeting [illegible] for the correspond with Hon. G[illegible], and also to correspond with [illegible] A. Thomson, Manager of the Racine & Mississippi R. R. with a view of uniting the interests of that road with the road about to be built to and from St. Joseph.

The Committee, through their chairman, F. P. Stevens, Esq., reported the following, which was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

WHEREAS, We, as citizens of St. Joseph, feel a deep interest in, and duly appreciate the importance of a speedy railroad connection that will benefit our place, and the people and not burthen them, therefore,

Resolved, That said committee investigate and ascertain, if possible, the best and most available means of securing to our place the best possible railroad facilities.

Resolved, That such committee open a correspondence with the Hon. Geo. A. Thomson, Manager of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad, west of Lake Michigan, for the purpose of cultivating friendly relations with that interest, and, if possible, to make it for the interest of his company to unite with St. Joseph, and to seek this port as an outlet for the business of that road seeking an Eastern market.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, St. Joseph can, at an early period, and we may safely say, within the coming year complete and put in operation a railroad from St. Joseph to LaPorte, Indiana, with reasonable aid from the latter place, which, we have no doubt, will be cheerfully offered by that place.

Resolved, That in our opinion a friendly arrangement with Mr. Thomson, the Manager of the Racine & Mississippi R. R., by which assurance or encouragement is given, the business of that road will seek an outlet to the eastern market through this port will very greatly facilitate our work, and we feel [illegible] that we may safely promise in return a speedy connection by railroad from the best port on the lake, direct to the Michigan Central, the Southern Michigan & Northern Indiana, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroads, and also with the extension of the Canada Grand Trunk Railway, which we do believe will be of vital importance to the people east and west of Lake Michigan.

Resolved, That we candidly believe that such an arrangement with the Racine & Mississippi Railroad, now about 200 miles in length, will become a feeder to our road as must of necessity make the stock of any road we may have to build to secure such a connection as valuable as the stock of any other road now crossing our State.

A. W. MORRISON, Ch'n.

H. W. GUERNSEY, Sec'y.

Jury Qualifications.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, has introduced an excellent bill abolishing in the United States courts the disqualification of jurors based upon their knowledge and impression of the circumstances attending the commission of crime. In cases of great and peculiar publicity, when it is especially necessary that the most intelligent jury shall be empanneled, the most intelligent men are obviously more or less familiar with the public accounts of the transaction but are by no means necessarily prejudiced. The press has taught us all to distrust the press, and no intelligent man now forms an absolute and final opinion merely upon the current reports of news.

The old law, as MR. DOOLITTLE remarks, call men to a jury because they knew all about the transaction. But latterly such men have been entirely excluded. Yet in a case of paramount importance, like that of JEFFERSON DAVIS, when the facts are necessarily familiar to every man, an opinion has been as formed by every man so far he has considered the facts and what he supposes to be the law, there is no shutting of the mind to any fair statement or strong argument, and the case could be as justly tried by a juryman who had read and talked upon the subject for the last four years as by a denizen of the planet Mercury newly come down. The question in the case would be not whether Davis had waged war against the United States, which he would not deny, but whether he were justified in doing it.

Or to take a somewhat different case—that of Quantrell. However strongly a man may feel upon the subject of the Lawrence massacre, he would yet be capable of perceiving a palliation, or justification if such could be produced. And while the exclusion operates against the honest man it is powerless against the dishonest. A person who had vowed revenge against Quantrell would often swear that he had no opinion of his guilt, in order to get upon the jury and hang him.

The proposition of Mr. Doolittle applies, of course, to case of Davis. It is very clear that a jury can never be empanneled for his trial if it is to be composed of those who have really formed or expressed no opinion upon the subject. We are indeed inclined to believe that the trial will never take place, but for other reasons. The President says that persons charged with treason should be tried, that the truth "may be clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime." But how if the jury should not agree or should acquit Jefferson Davis for, instance?—would be the truth not be, in that unlucky case, "clearly established and confirmed" that secession is a right?

There seems to us to be more sense in Mr. Doolittle's bill than, under the circumstances, there would be in the trial it contemplates.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Incident of the Great Fire.

We believe it usual in all cities, when a fire is raging, to call upon all for help, the strangers and the citizens alike It so happened that on the night of the great fire that Jim Catton, (everybody knows Jim, if they don't they ought to,) the Governor of Burlington, was sojourning in town. After the fire had been raging about two hours, we were passing up the street, and who should we find but the Governer standing guard over a pile of goods, shivering all over. We inquired how he was making it. "Well," says he," this is about the hardest town that ever a man was caught in at a fire. There is no water to put out the fire, nor whiskey to quench the thirst; here I have stood guard two hours, freezing and drying up, and I have only had two small swallows.—I am not disposed to blame the authorities, as it is probably an over sight, [illegible] have come to the conclusion since standing here, that a Jug, and Bucket company would be a grand thing in every city, especially if they are agoing to put strangers on guard such nights as this. You had better mention it in the JOURNAL." We are happy to state that the Governor was true to his trust notwithstanding the lack of hospitality on the part of our authorities, for which we are all very grateful.

RACINE EXCHANGE.—A few days since, we took a stroll upon to sixth street and dropped into the Racine Exchange to see how things looked. We accepted an invitation from Mr. Veazie, the proprietor, to take dinner, of course there was no extra preparation for so *distinguished a guest*. Nevertheless we found an excellent dinner, and every thing plain and neatly arranged. We think we can safely recommend the Exchange as a good place for weary travelers to rest and refresh themselves. The house is commodious and well conducted. There is also splended st[illegible] attached to the Exchange.

P. S. We heard musi[illegible] room, and it is said [illegible] in an adjoining there. Give [illegible] they have sweet singing [illegible] them a call.

☞ The State Reform School, at Waukesha, was burned on the night of the 10th Loss, $30,000. The inmates, some 120 in number, were asleep when the fire broke out, but none were injured, and some effected their escape.

The Yankee notion store of Metzel Bross., on East Water street, in this city, was burned out last night. Though situated in the middle of a large block, the fire was confined to this one store and prevented from spreading by the superhuman efforts of the department.

☞ One hundred excited men met at the Baker House last Friday evening. Each of the hundred was the possesor of a valuable card, which was to draw a watch or a revolver. The drawing came off as per contract. Earnest Hueffner drew the watch, and Abira Tyrell the revolver. Ninety Eight men left that festive hall in disgust, swearing never to take any more chances. There are for sale in the city ninety eight tickets at a discount.

A Cash Book, one belonging to Ariosto, has been found in the city of Modena. The entries date from Jan., 1552, to May, 1553.

Knights Templar—Annual Festival.

The third annual festival of the Knights Templar, Apollo Commandery, No, 1 was given at the Tremont last evening, and was really a magnificent affair far eclipsing the previous gatherings, which themselves were numbered as the most select gatherings of the season. The attendance was just numerous enough for the comfort of those present—full to the utmost requirements of sociality, but sparse enough to allow the greatest required amplitude of movement. The Apollo Commandery has added another to its already numerously gained laurels—shown itself capable of the height of enjoyment, as well as conferring the circumstantial ability on others.

What the ceremonies of the K. T. Lodge, we of course cannot say, are they hidden in an obscurity fathomless by ordinary mortals, or even ordinary Masons. But we do know that their gorgeous "uniform" (military phrases are permissible in this age) is wonderfully suggestive. The "Red cross Knights" those stalwart arms and brave hearts were so efficient in guarding the path of the mediæval pilgrim to the tomb of the Saviour, their knightly deeds, their acknowledged prowess before whom even the fearless robber stood appalled, were worthy ensamples for the imitation of the nobelest of our own day. And so the Templers of this age, one of the topmost courses in the great masonic structure, most illustrious members of the great confraternity, being named after the errants of old, are understood to emulate their virtues. No Saracen now disputes the path to the holy places, no one interferes with the liberty of travel in the rear of the iron horse, or over the trackless deep; but the antitypes of these conditions are with us, and the problems of society are even of deeper moment, their solution more nearly concerning the happiness of the individual and the destinies of his race. The cross, alike the emblem of faith, of charity and of suffering, and the jeweled sword, the pledge of bravery and the symbol of the old chivalic spirit, speak for their bearers that they are willing to fight and to suffer in the cause of humanity. Nor is theirs a vain boast; their trppings are not mere gewgaws, the insignia of ancient days are not worthless relics, but the souvenirs of virtue which those who bear their name in modern times aim to emulate, ministering to the wants of the needy, pouring oil into the wounds of the suffering, whispering words of consolation and cheer to the broken-hearted, and increasing in every way, as much as may be, the sum total of happiness of the species.

It is a rich feast of the imagination to launch the fancy outward the hidden past, to trace out in the dim twilight of mediæval memories the spots which here and there exists to tell where once our forefathers thronged along the railway of existence, and to produce, with all the exuberance of a well cultivated ideality, the track of their progess, with all the accessories and surrounding.—The sober facts of the olden times, tinged with romantic hues in the mellowing light of tradition, refracted in a thousand ways in its passage through the lenses of prejudices and memorial prisms, from a dreamy haze of objectivity in which reality is indefinable, and only the play of fancy can distinguish the integrals of the mass and eliminate from it shapes and objects. The facts of dark ages, like the bits of glass lying about promiscusly in the base of the kaleidoscope, are susceptible of being worked up into almost any figure by a mere turn of the well, which, whether languid or vigorous, is equally efficient, provided that the reflective multiplying power be there. We thus make of the knightly era a period of gloomy tyranny, a reign of super-arcadian happy simplicity, or a succession of scenes of gorgeous splendor, scarce rivalled by the products of Arabian enchantment, or the visions of opium eater; any of these, just according to the fancy of moment; in either light the story of the epoch is one of absorbing interest, and as we look back upon the deeds of those whose bones now repose 'neath the dust of centuries, and follow them up in their wanderings, or stand aloof from the merry peal of their revelries, we lose a great measure of the respect which our latter-day civilization and comfort has absorbed to itself, in the fascinations of the sounds and scenes thus weirdly conjured up. We may have gained much in these senior ages of the world's history, but an educated comfor has been gained at the expense of the enthusiasm of the tournay.—We have bid adieu to heraldic pomp, and the chivalric spirit seems fading out from our matter of fact minds Only in the midst of organizations as that of the Apollines are these grandees perpetuated, and they become doubly dearer to the observer of the past as its lines fade away into darker dimness with each succeeding year, leaving only the bas relief of the society to memorize the fact of their existence.

The Apollo Commandery of Chicago holds proud rank among its brother organizations, alike for the number, private worth, individual enterprise, and public liberality of the members who compose it. Their imposing array as the walk through the streets in solemn attendence on the corse of a beloved brother has often been remarked and commented on, but otherwise they are lost to view to the outside world. Inside the charmed Masonic circle they take a commanding position and outside of it the genial warmth of their good deeds radiates many a glow of happiness to those who though not Masons are yet by suffering constituted their brethren, and treated as children of the one great Father of all, the Architect of the Universe, the sun of those benevolence shines alike on the just and on the unjust.

The party last evening was a brilliant one, and it is perhaps needless to mention that all enjoyed themselves. The dining hall of the Tremont House was illuminated brightly, and with the becoming costumes of the Templars, and the rich and gay dresses of the ladies, the scene was truly imposing.—In the adjoining rooms a magnificent lunch was spread. The supper table was adorned with the figure of Knight Templar in full costume, and another representing the founder of the order. All the arrangements were perfect, and relfected great credit upon the committee, which was composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. B. F. Patrick, E. C., Mr. W. M. Egan, Mr. V. L. Hurlbut, Mr. S. E. Underhill, Mr. J. A. Montgomery, Mr. J. H. Miles, Mr. J. A. Van Buskirk, Mr. A M. Bennett, Mr. F. D. Snyder, and Mr. Robert Boyd.

The following are the names of the invited guests of the Apollo Commandery, who were present at the festival last evening:—

Mr. H. L. Palmer, [illegible], Grand Master of U. S. A.; Mr. A. [illegible] H. Carpenter, Eminent Commander, Wisconsin Commandery No. 1, Milwaukee; Messrs. F. J. Crosby, Sherb. Sanborn, J. P. Cottrill, L. Ellsworth, C. M. Johnson, H. Pease, L. F. Thompson, W. T. Palmer, and Thos. Forbes, Sir Knights of Milwaukee; Mr. J. A. Horlick, Eminent Commander, Racine; Mr. Wm. Hickey, Mr. John Smith, Mr. Nath. Baillie, of Racine; Mr. B. D. Angell, E. C., and Mr. A. Hattersley, of Fort Wayne; Mr. D. E. Andrews and Mr. S. W. Stone, of Rockford; Mr. A. Blakelee, E. C., of Quincy; Mr. E. D. Palmer, E. C., of Richmond, Ind.; Mr. John Paul Jones, Toledo; Messrs. H. C. Ranney, J. V. Z. Blaney, H. A. Johnson, V. L. Hurlbut and others, of Chicago.

The festivities were prolonged till an early hour this morning, and the party seperated, after spending a happy and agreeable evening.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NO SIR.—It is true that the popular remedy known as Coe's Cough Balsam does not dry up a cough, but loosens it so that the patient can expectorate freely. Give it to the children freely, and take it yourself for bad colds.

It does not take a week to receive benefit from Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It will immediately relieve pain in the stomache, souring or raising of food, and cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

☞ The national festival of Washington's Birthday will be appropriately celebrated at Racine College. Among the exercises will be the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, an oration, and a poem, delivered before the Clivonian Society. Due notice will be given of time and place.

☞ An adjourned annual meeting of the Racine Co. Agl. Society will be held at Masonic Hall in the village of Burlington on the 5th day of February, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time a proposition will be submited to permanently locate the place of holding the annual fair of the society. A general attendance of those inersted is solicited.

The Ex. Com. of the society will meet at the same time and place for the tranaction of business.

J. M. THOMPSON Secy.

Burlington Jan. 9th 1866. 3-w.

Clippings.

The Viceroy of Egypt has given to the American mission at Cairo, a block of houses worth 200,000fr. He has also given the missionaries free passes for the railways, and has decided that religious journals and books shall not be subject to any tax.

EGYPTIAN LOTUS.—At Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

The mania for inviting artists to suppers and parties, in order to have them perform on the piano for the amusement of the invited guests remind us of an anecdote about Chopin. This celebrated composer was invited by the Comtessed' Agoult to supper, and after supper was invited to play. He sat down at the piano, tuched the instrument for about two minutes, and then got up.—"Oh, Monsieur Chopin" said the Comtesse, you have only played so little!" "But, Madame," replied Chopin, "I have eaten so little."

More of that choice Young Hyson Tea at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

The Empress of Mexico is the Emperor's interpreter. She speaks fluently the French, Spanish, German and English languages, and is in all respects a great woman.

Cheapest groceries in Racine at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

The younger son of the great Patrick Henry, died in Floyd county, Virginia, in circumstances of extreme destitution. The legislature of that State was appropriating thousands on a marble statue of the father at the very time the son was begging his bread.

Choice old Govt. Java at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

A piano clown is performing in the theater at Salvburg with great success. He plays, or rather brushes, the "*Carnical de Venice avec Variations*," with a clothes brush.

Brushes of all kinds at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

Some brave New York girls have "Resolved. That if we, the young ladies of Seneca Falls, don't get married during the year to come, somebody will be to blame."

Choice Souchong, Oblong, Japan, Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

A French servant says Adam was one hundred and twenty-three feet nine inches tall, and Eve was one hundred and eighteen feet nine and three quarter inches. Noah, he declares, was an equally large young man.

Fresh browned and grounded coffee at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

There is a man employed in the office of the American Telegraph Company in Washington, who is both deaf and dumb, but yet is a good "sound operater." He presses his knee against the table on which the instrument rests, and thus *feels* the words sent over the lines.

Large lot of common and fancy soaps at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

A matrimonial epidemic is said to be raging in various parts of the country. Bachelors! put your affairs in order; you know not how soon you may be attacked and carried off.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing syrup at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

A house is no house, unless it contains food and fire for the mind, as well as the body.

Fair dealing at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

Stephens, the Fenian head-centre, is said to be an excelent French scholar, having translated several of Dickens works into that language.

Pure drugs liquers &c., at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

Two million of silver dollars coined at El Paso, were deposited the 22d inst. in one of the Washington banks, to the credit of the Mexican Republic.

Only one price at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

It is undoubtedly true that the Princess Helena, of England, is to be married to Prince Christian—brother of the Duke of Augustenburg—a prince without a principality. Queen Victoria, it is said, has consented to the match because the Prince has consented to live with his bride in England. (Princess Helena is 20 years of age.) The Anglicised, is being more and more Teutonized, and German may now be almost called the Court language. Some of the Angli mutter considerably at this.

Ground spices at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

A striking curiosity has lately been discovered in Nevada Territory. It is a mountain of rock salt, situated about twenty miles from Meadow Valley, and only eighteen miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river. It rises abruptly from the plain, about four hundred feet in height, a mountain of pure, sparkling, crystalinesalt.

All the newest Perfumes at Thorpe & Gorton's old stand.

The safe in the new Exchange in New York is 70 feet long, 20 feet wide, and nine feet high.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all throat and Lung Affections.—The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address REV. EDWARD WILSON,
21y Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years, from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
2-1y No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Strange But True.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant, THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
2-1y 831 Broadway, New York.

TO THE YOUTHS OF AMERICA.

LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES IN NINE WEEKS!

On the Receipt of ONE DOLLAR, I will mail to any address one bottle of my Onguent which I will warrant to produce a **Luxuriant Pair Of Whiskers or Moustaches** on the smoothest face in less than two months. Address

C. L. JACKSON,
47-tf P. O. Box 82, Racine, Wis.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

CHAPMAN'S ILLUSTRATED GUIDE,

A beautiful little work of 60 pages, teaches you how to remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, and all impurities of the Skin, how to produce a full growth of Whiskers, how to produce a luxuriant growth of Hair on a Bald Head, cure Catarrh, Purify the Breath—to curl and Beautify the Hair, Remove Superfluous Hair, cure Drunkenness, cure Nervous Debility, &c., &c.—how to Renew your age, and other useful and valuable information.

A copy of this work will be mailed free of charge, on application. Address THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist and Perfumer, 831 Broadway, N. Y.
47-3m

A Card to the Suffering.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? If so, swallow two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken-down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure in less than thirty days, the worst cases of NERVOUSNESS, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, Sexual and Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced.—Price one Dollar per box, Sent, postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, No. 429, Broadway, New York, Gen'l Agent.

P. S.—A box sent to any Address on receipt of price—which is *One Dollar—post free*. ☞ A descriptive Circular sent on application. 47-3w

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWNS BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United states, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. 44-6m

A CROWN OF GLORY.

EVERY MAN, Woman and Child who has used

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.

IT IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE.

It cures Itching of the Head.
It makes New Hair grow on Bald Heads.
It prevents the Hair from Falling Out.
It renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.

Cleanses the Scalp; Cools the Heated Brow; Removes Dandruff; cures Nervous Headache; Cures Baldness; Insures Luxuriant Locks; Inclines Hair to Curl; Supersedes Wigs; Kills Hair Eaters. Good effect apparent at once.

TO THE LADIES WE SAY,

The Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartons, containing two large bottles—No. 2 for morning, No 1 for evening.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet in the world. To prove this, try a carton. Sold by all Druggists.

Sterling's Ambrosia Manufacturing Co.
215 Fulton Street, New York. 40

Errors of Youth.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous and Genital Debility, Nightly Emissions, and Seminal Weakness, the result of youthful indiscretion, and came near ending his days in hopeless misery, will, for the sake of suffering man, send to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by his advice Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's sad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him, at once at his place of business.—The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail.

JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60, Nassau St., New York.

P. S. Nervous Sufferers of both Sexes will find this information invaluable. 47-3m.

Love and Matrimony.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth, or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address,

SARAH B. LAMBERT,
47-3m Greenpoint Kings Co., New York.

Do You Wish to be Cured?

Put not the poisonous chalice to your lips,
Or Death will be the Gift of him who sips;
But take the herbs in fragrance from the field,
And to the potent truth disease will yield.

OLD DR. BUCHAN'S *English Specific Pills* cure, in less than thirty days, the worst cases of *Nervousness*, Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity and all Urinary, Sexual or Nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price One Dollar per box. Sent postpaid, by mail, on receipt of an order. Address JAMES S. BUTLER, 429, Broadway, N. Y.

P. S.—Descriptive Circular sent free on application.—Address as above, 47-3w.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, MY WIFE, ELLEN A. HEYER, has, by her intimacy with a certain individual forfeited all claims to my protection, I therefore caution all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account. F. HEYER.
Racine, Jan. 17, 1866.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR THROAT, AND Lungs.

DR. STRICKLAND'S

Mellifluous Cough Balsam

Is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup.—Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alchoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY.

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate Relief and effects a permanent cure.—Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle. jan17-1y.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED IN THE Post Office at Racine, State of Wisconsin, on January 19, 1866.

Burbard John	Meinkle C H
Beffel Martha J Mrs	McCallum Duncan
Baker Marietta Mrs	Mann Emma L Miss
Becker Theodore	Nowak Anton
Brown W A 2	Nobes Josephine Miss
Bernard Wm Rev	Odebual Joseph
Burgh H J	Potter L H Col
Boole C H	Peekerman Mary Jane Miss
Crowell & Co	Pierce Robert L
Dworack Anna Mrs	Peterson Nellie Miss
Eggen Peter H	Robert Geo B
Evans Maggies Miss	Rowlands Evan J
Klawaldt Julius	Skinner Wm H
Edwards Dan	Sanders D S
Envoldren H N	Sage E B
Field Sarah J Mrs	Saller Lawrence
Garhauser Lorri	Swatosh E
Green John	Smith Emily A Mrs 4
Glasteson Isaac	Season Catherine
Larsen Rasmus	Sturgis Geo W
Holden Alonzo	Thomas John
Hahn Valentine	Trumbull John
Herman L 2	Traver Ed
Jones H D	Virgin Mr
Jones F N	Wald Nelson 2
Jamish Gregor	Williams T J
Johnson Andrew	Wentz W D
Laurence Ed Q C	Workman & Swain
Merrie Mary Mrs	Wright Jennie Mrs
McClary Wm	Wilson Jane Miss
Marshal Wm C 2	West Julia Miss
Morley Robert	White Charles J
McCauless Wm	Wood C M

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "*advertised letters*," giving the date of this list and pay two cents for advertising.

If not called for within *one month*, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

JOHN TAPLEY, P. M.

SAFE

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

RISKS TAKEN

ON ALL INSURABLE PROPERTY

BY ELDAD SMITH, AGENT.

Office in Titus' Hall Block.

UNDERWRITER'S AGENCY, CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$2,600,000

SECURITY INSURANCE CO., CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$1,402,000

LORILLARD INSURANCE CO., CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$781,000

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$730,000

CROTON INSURANCE CO., CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$820,000

CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and Surplus......$400,000

NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.
Capital and Surplus......$872,000

NORTHWESTERN INS. CO.
Capital and Surplus......$350,000

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS,
Capital and Surplus......$240,000

MORRIS INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK.
Capital......$300,000

COLUMBIAN MARINE INS. CO. CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus......$2,600,000

Representing near Nine Millions of Capital,

Affording ample security to the assured. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Several of the above companies DIVIDE SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT OF THE PROFITS with the assured.

Please call at my office for information and terms of Insurance.
july5-65-1y ELDAD SMITH, Agent.

CHEAP DRY GOODS.

I am now Buying Weekly and Selling Daily

FOREIGN AND Domestic Dry Goods AT A LARGE DISCOUNT FROM THE PRICES OF THIRTY DAYS AGO!

Buyers of Dry Goods Should give me a call for

I CAN SELL CHEAP!

For I Am Buying the Goods Cheap.

LOW PRICES And Small Stocks are Good Things to Have Now-a-Days.

B. F. WEEKS.

GET BOOTH'S OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

Clothes Wringers!

WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

CHAMPION, MONITOR, and Haley's Pattern, BEST IN MARKET!

For Sale by H. Griswold, at the Post Office. 2-8w

GET BOOTH'S OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

Last Great Chance for **BOOK AGENTS!**

THE SOUTH,

A Tour of its Battle-Fields and Ruined Cities—A Journey through the desolated States—A description of the present state of the Country and condition of the People, etc.

From personal observation and experience, during months of Southern travel. By J. T. TROWBRIDGE, Author of Neighbor Jackwood, Cudjo's Cave, Contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, etc.

This will be the most fascinating, Exciting and thrilling book on the subject of the War! It is on the all absorbing subject of the present time.

ALL CLASSES OF AGENTS WANTED.

Address N. P. PERKINS, Chicago, Ill.
2-8w

GET BOOTH'S PREM. OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN SOOST, WUSTUM & NIELD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business be continued Soost & Nield, who will assume the debts and will receive pay for all accounts.
WILLIAM SOOST,
HENRY NIELD,
FRED WUSTUM.
1-tf

GET BOOTH'S PREM. OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

SITUATED ON CORNER OF 11TH AND PEARL St. Lot 120 feet square. The House, Barn and all the outbuildings are of brick. Good well and cistern.—Choice fruit and shrubbery and an excellent garden—all in good repair, and is really one of the most desirable localities for a residence in the city. Enquire of
J. A. CARSWELL,
jan3 159 Main Street, Racine.

SYRUPS AT BLISS & ERB'S!

DENTISTRY!

DR. L. C. RICE

SIGN OF THE BIG TOOTH,

Two doors north of Court House.

SATISFACTION WARRANTED!

RACINE, October 19, 1865.

GET BOOTH'S OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

F. G. VERHEIN,

LaCROSSE HOUSE,

2d WARD, No. 297,

MILWAUKEE. 40

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

BENNETT & WOOD

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

NO. FOUR, SIXTH ST., RACINE, WIS.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A FINE Assortment of the Best Groceries we could purchase in Chicago—for which we paid the cash—bought as low as could be bought, and we are determined to sell as cheap as can be bought in Racine, or any other place. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Vinegar, Fish, Salt, Baskets, Tobacco, Cigars, Cheese, Brooms, Dried and Green Fruits, Candies, Matches, Kerosine Oil, Fancy Soaps, Indigo, Starch, Spices, Blacking, Brushes, Mops

WOODEN WARE

And Everthing Usually Kept in our Line of Business.

Particular attention is called to our stock of

TEAS and SUGARS, which Can't be Beat.

☞ Give us a call and, we will make it for your interest to call again.

52 BENNET & WOOD.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE at Bliss & Erb's.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX SKIRTS received by B. F. WEEKS.

WAR WITH FRANCE!

Maj. Gen. LOGAN Appointed MINISTER TO FRANCE!!

OLD SETTLERS AND NEW FIRM.

JONES & VAUGHAN,

Successors to

W. J. Willams,

Corner of Sixth & Wisconsin Streets.

CHOICE Family Groceries,

CONSISTING OF

KEROSINE, SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, FRESH RAISINS, CURRANTS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SOAP, CANDLES,

Fine Cut, Plug, & Smoking Tobaccos OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

FLOUR!

Berlin City Mills,

Choice Family Winter Wheat, Double Extra Spring Wheat. Flour on hand in Barrels or Sacks at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL!

Corn Meal & Buckwheat Flour.

OUR MOTTO IS QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!

TERMS CASH.

R. BLAIR JONES. W. W. VAUGHAN.
521.

GET BOOTH'S OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

H. T. TAYLOR,

Corner of Main & 6th St., Racine, Wis.,

HAVING THE SOLE AGENCY FOR the Sale of C. S. Maltby's celebrated Baltimore Oysters, (the same brands as sold by H. Corpe, Chicago,) is prepared to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms. Families supplied in quantities to suit.

Every Can Warranted or Money Refunded.

☞ Call and try them. 52-8m

CHEAP SUGARS At Bliss & Erb's.

SINGER'S UNRIVALLED PATENT Sewing Machines

FOR SALE BY

EDWIN BURGESS, Ag't, Racine, Wisconsin.

ALSO,

Kapson's Patent Bobbin Winder,

Which insures the perfection of winding the Bobbin Thread.

Call and C!!

GET BOOTH'S PREM. OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

Drs. P. R. & A. H. HOY,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Office Corner Main and Ninth Streets, RACINE, WIS.

Racine, August 16th, 1865.—38-6m.

CHOICE WHISKIES At Bliss & Erb's

BENNETT & McCLELLAN

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law

Nos. 1 & 2 Second Floor, Masonic Building (OVER THE POST OFFICE,)

Racine,......Wisconsin.

G. W. BENNETT. J. J. M'CLELLAN.

GET BOOTH'S PREM. OYSTERS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

To Whom it May Concern.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between REILAND & POWER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Philip Reiland will continue business at the old stand—the Western Hotel. All accounts connected with the firm will be settled by him.
PHILLIP REILAND,
JOSEPH POWERS.
Racine, Dec. 15, 1865.

FRESH CANNED FRUITS AT BLISS & ERB'S.

CHARLES L. FISHER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office at the Residence of BROOKS HERRON, Esq.,

One mile west of Caledonia Centre. 47-3m

ALL KINDS of TOBACCOS AT BLISS & ERB'S. j3m

ESTRAY.

CAME INTO THE ENCLOSURE OF the subscriber, on or about the first day of October A. D. 1865, a yearling heifer, red and white color. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.
SOREN SIMONSON, JR.
Norway, Dec. 5th, 1865.

GOOD COFFEE At Bliss & Erb's.

The Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. FIFTY-ONE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogues free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

September 6th, 1865.—36-1y.

CHOICE TEAS At Bliss & Erb's.

City & Local Matters.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17, 1866.

Departure of Trains and Closing of Mails.

Departure of Trains.		Closing of Mails
Going South—	8.48 A. M.	8.15 A. M.
" "	8.42 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
Freight,	8.15 P. M.	
Going North—	12.12 noon.	11.40 A. M.
" "	7.20 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Freight,	2.25 A. M.	
Going West—	10.00 A. M.	9.30 A. M.
" "	5.45 P. M.	5.15 P. M.
Freight,	8.80 P. M.	

JOHN TAPLEY, P. M.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 28th, trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

WISCONSIN DIVISION.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	9.00 A. M.	8 45 P. M.
Night Passenger	4.30 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
Woodstock Accommodation	3.00 P. M.	10.20 A. M.
Janesville Passenger	6.15 P. M.	9.15 P. M.
Madison Passenger	4.30 P. M.	2.15 P. M.

GALENA AND IOWA DIVISIONS.

Fulton and Cedar Rapids Pass.	8.15 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Freeport and Dunleith Pass.	9.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.
Dixon Accommodation	4.00 P. M.	11.10 A. M.
Rockford	4.00 P. M.	11.10 A. M.
Fox River Valley Accom.	4.00 P. M.	11.10 A. M.
Geneva Accommodation	5.30 P. M.	8.40 A. M.
Iowa Express Passenger	7.00 P. M.	5.00 A. M.
Freeport and Dunleith Pass.	9.15 P. M.	1.30 A. M.

The Night Passenger train leaves Dunleith and Freeport going East Sunday night instead of Saturday. The 7:00 P. M. Iowa Express leaves Chicago Sunday night instead of Saturday. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

G. M. WHEELER, General Ticket Agt. GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Sup't.

Advertisers will please to bring in their Advertisements as early as Tuesday Forenoon.

☞ Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, Tribune Buildings, New York, Brown's Iron Building, Philadelphia, are authorized to contract for advertising in our paper.

MASONIC SOCIABLE.—The first of these elegant parties will come off at the Masonic Hall in this city. These parties, to which all look with anxious expectation, are the event of the season, and no others can compare with them, and we doubt if there can be found in the State a more select gathering than the one that meets at Masonic Hall. A number of distinguished visitors from abroad are expected to be present upon pleasant occasion.

The Old Racine House.

A feeling of sadness comes over us whenever the name of that homely old edifice is mentioned. It was an antique structure, with none of the modern *inconveniences*, such as having to go up a long pair of stairs before you could get into it. It was in every sense of the word a Tavern, built in a primitive style. It was a direct descendant from those old-fashioned Taverns that our grandfathers used to take courage and press forward to, where they would probably take something else. Therefore it was a favorite resort for the old-fashioned folks, the pioneers of not only this, but other states. It matters not how wealthy such people may be, they will never get used to running up stairs to get into a tavern.

The Racine House was built away back in the early settlement of the city, and for many years bore the title of the only first-class hotel in the city. But in the course of time it had to relinquish that proud title, and give away to the more modernly constructed Congress Hall and Baker House. But the old house did not yield without a struggle, and many a time has she brought her more comely rivals to grief. Congress Hall was never able to stand up against her uncomely, but inviting charms, until it fell into the hands of her present popular proprietor, and the Baker House can only exult over her ashes. Racine could have sustained a greater loss in a great number of its buildings, but none will be more missed. How many there are now living that can say, The first night I stayed in Wisconsin I stopped at the old Racine House, and we can say sincerely that the most prosperous and happy days we have spent in Wisconsin, were spent in that House.

Situated in the centre of the city, it was the natural resort for those who wanted to spend a few minutes, or an hour, in village gossip. There are a great many little mouths—besides some big ones—that will miss the crumbs that fell from the old Racine House table. They were many and large, and freely distributed, and many a penniless wanderer has had occasion to bless the Providence that directed them to her door. And we take occasion to say here, that a more generous and kind-hearted man don't live than Mr. John Vanvalkenburg, the *late* proprietor of the *late* Racine House. He was good to the poor, that in the estimation of some very great and very good beings, was looked upon as a merit. God bless John, wherever he may go.

We have some better, and many just as good houses left; but for all that we miss the old Racine House. Oh, that we had a book wherein all the stories that have been told, and all the jokes that have been perpetrated in the old bar room, were written out. It would be amusing, if not instructive. But the old House, like all other earthly things, has passed away forever, and there are many of us who can sympathize with George Perkins, who once kept the house in company with us, and has since made it a place of resort. George stood mournfully gazing upon the old house, as it was sinking beneath the devouring element, and he said, "Where shall we sit now?" Yes, we all feel it. Boys, tread lightly upon the ashes of the old Racine House.

☞ We are pleased to see that the Commandery of Racine were represented at the annual festival of the Knight's Templar in Chicago. Among those present from this city were J. A. Horlick, Eminent Commander; Wm. Higgie, John Smith, Nathaniel Baillie. The full particulars of this magnificent affair will be found in another column.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a splendid farm, containing 120 acres, lying near Skunk Grove on the old road to Ives' Grove, about six miles from this city.—There is a good, substantial house and barn with other improvements on the place. Terms reasonable. Enquire of A. Baker, Racine.

August 30th, 1865.—n35-tf.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The New England Fire Insurance Company, through their agent, J. B. Rowley, have this day promptly and honorably paid me the loss sustained by the recent fire on my furniture, insured by them, and I cheerfully recommend those wishing insurance to patronize the "New England. ROBERT CASS.

Racine, January 8, 1866.

FOR RENT.—A large and commodious house with good barn and out houses. The house is situated in the central part of the city on Chatham street. For information en at this office.

OFFICIAL.

Council Proceedings.

CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, Jan. 15, 1866.

At a regular meeting of the City Council there were present—His Honor the Mayor in the chair, Ald. F. Baumann, Bohn, Foster, Kelley, Phillips, Smith, Van Pelt, and Upham.

Ald. Kelley moved that the reading of the minutes of our last meeting be dispensed with.

Carried.

A petition, signed by E. R. Cooley and others, asking the Council to cause to be abated or removed, a smoke-house on the alley between Main and Wisconsin streets, and between Fourth and Fifth streets, was received and read.

Referred to the Aldermen of the First Ward, with instructions to remove the same if necessary.

A petition from Earnest Hueffner, asking the Council to make such reductions in his taxes for the present year as shall make them equal in proportion to other tax-payers, was received and read.

Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A petition was received from J. A. Carswell and others, asking the Council to appoint a committee to draft a new charter for the city.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee and C. E. Dyer, Esq.

The chief engineer of the fire department made a report of the condition of said department.

On motion of Ald. Van Pelt the report was accepted.

Ald. Van Pelt offered the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be authorized to procure suction pipes for the two fire engines now destitute of them.

Adopted.

The Judiciary Committee to whom were referred the bills of J. A. Carswell and Geo. Perkins, for assessing, reported against allowing the bills for the reason that the assessors had received the amount allowed them by the charter.

Report received and adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of school commissioners, asking an additional amount for school purposes, reported in favor of granting their prayer, and the adoption of the resolution offered by Ald. Upham at our last meeting.

On motion the report was adopted.

Ald. Van Pelt presented a statement in relation to the salaries of school teachers now employed in the public schools of this city, together with an estimate of expenses for the current year, and moved that the same be published in the proceedings of the Council.

Carried.

Teachers employed in the Public Schools of Racine for the school year ending August 31st, 1866:

Mr. Pomeroy, Salary	$1,500
Misses Marsh, Whipple and Marsh each $450	1,320
" Smith and Parsons, $400	800
" Wright, McKinstry & Sinclair, $385	1,155
" Whitney and Pomeroy, $350	700
" Giles and Jewett $330	660
" Ward, Whipple Silloway & Horton $300	1,200
" Hamilton & Moss, $250	500
" Sanborn, Lisinger, Bowers, Janes, Lockwood and Warner, $200	1,200
	$9,065

ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR CURRENT YEAR.

Teachers' wages (actual hire)	$ 9,065
Fuel, (cost last year $1690) estimate	1,500
Incidental expenses	750
Repairs and fixtures (including new furnace for high school)	1,850
Library, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus	200
	$12,365

The folllowing accounts were presented and referred as follows:

FINANCE COM.—John Lees, $1.00; M. W. Cary, $1.00; Robert Tait, $1.00; Geo. Carpenter, $1.00; Roderick Daniels, $1.00; D. J. Morey, $1.00.

COM. ON PAUPERS.—H. Stone & Son $6.65; W. Wadsworth, $60.00; W. Wadsworth, $2.10.

COM. ON GAS.—Racine Gas Co., $11.05.

HARBOR COM.—N. Pendleton, $3.32; D. Slauson & Co., $79.20.

COM. ON FIRE.—H. Guenther, $5.00; H. Guenther, $1.50; John Kale, $8.25; J. Murphy, $3.00; E. B. Gilbert, $31.50; C. H. Heck, $80.00.

COM. ON POLICE.—Hugh Hughes, $3; H. Harding, $15; John Evans $7 50; M. Fitz Patrick, $15; W. B. Dutton, $15; G. M. Veszie, $12 50; Jas. Evans, $7 50; P. Christofel, $15.

The comptroller made the following accounts and charged to the different funds as designated:

HARBOR FUND.—Langlois & Robilliard, $8 25; D. Gillen, $55 50; Raymond & Jones, $23 94

CEMETERY FUND.—D. Slauson & Co, $9.45.

FIRE DEP'T FUND.—D. Slauson & Co., $17.01; Langlois & Robilliard, $1.00.

BRIDGE FUND.—D. Slauson & Co., $11.52.

POOR FUND.—E. J. Wickham & Co., $44.25; Kidder & Harris, $21.10; J. S. Hart, $25.27; Rowley & Bro., $14.10.

C. C. FUND.—Frank Schneider, $3.00; F. L. Graham, $3.00; Racine Gas Co., $5.20; J. A. Carswell, $25.00; George Perkins, $25.00.

Ald. Van Pelt moved that the report be adopted, and that the mayor and clerk be authorized to issue scrip for the amounts audited by the Comptroller, and called for the ayes and noes:

Ayes—Ald. F. Baumann, Bohn, Kelley, Phillips, Smith, Van Pelt and Upham. (7.)

Noes—None. Apopted.

On motion of Ald. Baumann, the Council adjourned.

Attest: JAMES A. BEAUGRAND, City Clerk.

☞ One of the most ingenious and useful traps that has ever been invented by Yankee cunning, is "Clark's Animal Trap." The merit of this trap is that it not only secures the animal who may venture in it, but makes the unfortunate rat, or kindred pest, reset the trap for the next that happens that way. The trap consists of a large box divided into compartments, with a door at either end. The animal enters, attracted by the bait which hangs in the centre. No sooner is the bait touched, than down goes the door, and the animal is a prisoner. The only exit is through a small hole in the side. This lets the animal onto an inclined plane, which, as it reaches the top, the weight of the animal is sufficient to lower, and then he is fast. But as he goes down, the doors where he entered go up, and the trap is ready for another victim. Messrs. Clark & Bullene hold the patent, and are now prepared to sell the rights. The cost of the trap is 85 cents, while they sell readily for $5.00.

"DON'T BE FOOLISH."—You can make Six Dollars from fifty cents. Call and examine an invention urgently needed by everybody. Or a sample sent free by mail for 50c. that easily retails for $6, by R. L. Wolcott, 170 Chatham Square, New York. [myly.99.]

☞ Sugars, Teas, and Coffees for sale low. JOHN KIMBER.

☞ Mr. R. Sherwin has been engaged at this office for a few weeks, at an immense expense. He is on the circular business just now.

WANTED.—A first class pastry cook. A middle age woman will be prefered. No one need apply unless they are thoroughly understand the business and come well recommended. There will be no difficulty about wages with any person that can fill the bill. Apply at Congress Hall.

DESERTION.—Left the premises of the undersigned on Friday last, without just cause or provocation, a new milch cow. Had on, when she went away, a pair of stout bug horns, a white face and a sort of a roanish colored hide. A liberal reward and large thanks with all expenses will be given to the one who will return her to my premises or give me a hint as to her locality.

C. CLEMENT.

Racine, Jan. 2, 1866.

FARM FOR SALE.—Consisting of 103 acres, of which 20 is timber; 30 it an orchard; the balance of it is to grass and under the plow. Buildings good—situated three miles southwest from Racine city. I harvested from the orchard last year 8,000 bushels of apples. I will sell with or without timber, as purchaser may choose.

2-7 HURON BEEBE.

☞ If you have any clean cotton Rags, take them to JOHN KRANTZ, 159, Maine st., and he will give you THREE AND HALF CENTS per lb. in cash, or 4 cents in trade for them. If you have more than you can carry, he will send a wagon for them, *free of charge*, anywhere within the corporation limits.

☞ A house, lot and barn, between 5th and 6th streets, on Wisconsin street, for sale on reasonable terms. Enquire of

Dec20-3m JOHN KIMBER.

☞ County Scrip for sale at Geo. Bul & Co.'s. d20.

HOLIDAYS—OH, FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Oysters, the best in market, received daily, excepting H. T. Taylor's, to be sold from 70 to 90 cts. Call and see me. JOHN KIMBER.

WANTED.—A nurse girl. She must be over seventeen years of age, and capable.—Apply at Congress Hall, room 29. tf

FOR SALE.—A new, light, skeleton wagon, got up on the most approved plan. Enquire at this office.

☞ Twenty one-half barrels of nice Lake Herring for sale low by

2 tf JOHN KIMBER.

☞ All those that are indebted to me will please to settle up to January 1st, 1866.

jan3-1m H. G. WILLIAMS.

☞ Fish retail from five to eight pounds. JOHN KIMBER.

WANTED.—For which I pay cash, oats, buckwheat, corn, beans, potatoes, butter, eggs, &c. JOHN KIMBER.

DIED

At Union Grove, of Scarlet Fever, MARY ALICE ROCHE, daughter of John and Mary Roche, aged 2 years and 3 months.

JEWELRY STORE

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Silver, Silver Plated and Brittania Ware.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS!

JOHN ELKINS & SON,

TAKES THIS OPPORTUNITY TO say to their friends that they are in receipt of a

New and Splendid Stock

of spring goods of everything which can be called for in their line, among which will be found

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,

rom the justly celebrated American manufactory; also other imported styles in

Hunting and Open Cases,

A very large assotment of

JEWELRY.

of the latest styles and patterns.

Silver Spoons and Forks

of plain and fancy patterns, made of silver equal to coin.

PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE.

Clocks of various Sizes and Patterns.

Ladies Traveling and Work Baskets,

Port Monies for Ladies and Gents.

TRAVELING BAGS, POCKET CUTLERY,

Violins, Guitars,

Accordeons, Flutes, &c.

A large assortment of

Fancy Goods, Toys, &c.,

expressly for the Holidays.

Chickering & Son and A. H. Gale & Co.'s

PIANO FORTES.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S

MELODEONS.

☞ Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted. mar2tf

LOOK HERE!!

I AM NOW SELLING

Good Sheetings from	-	25 to 35c pr yd.
Stark A	for	35 per yard.
Good Prints for	-	25 " "
Good Flannel	-	50 & 60c pr yd.

And all Other Goods

IN PROPORTION

Don't Buy

UNTIL YOU CALL AND SEE MY

Goods and Prices.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

B. F. WEEKS.

Nov. 28th, 1865.

H. TYRREL & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Over the First National Bank,

Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin.

GREAT SALE OF Ready Made Stock.

REDUCED PRICES.

JOSEPH MILLER,

at his extensive

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 160 Main Street, Racine,

proposes to give the people of this city and county

A BENEFIT,

and, for this purpose, will, sell all ready-made goods at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

He has on hand th largest and best assortment of goods

Ever Offered in this Market.

Now is the Time to Buy!

He continues to manufacture the best

CUSTOM WORK

hat can be had any where. He has a splendid stock of

Ladies, Gentlemen's & Children's

FINE BOOTS & SHOES,

including all the varieties of

STYLE AND QUALITY.

ALSO,

Heavy and Substantial Goods,

of the best quality.

☞ Make haste to secure great bargain

Racine, Nov 1865.

New Advertisement

G. THELEN,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF

6th and Wisconsin Streets,

OLD STAND OF

THELEN & DIETRICH,

Is now receiving his

FALL & WINTER

STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

Consisting of all kinds of

Domestics,

Dress Goods,

Cloaks, and

Hoop Skirts.

ALSO,

GROCERIES,

Of the choicest qualities; &c., &c., &c.

FARMER'S PRODUCE

Will be taken in exchange for Goods at the

Highest Market Price.

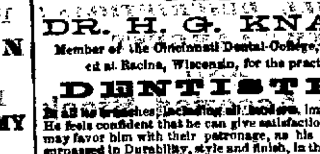
G. THELEN.

Racine, May 24, 1865.

DENTISTRY

AT

REDUCED PRICES!



DR. H. G. KNAPP,

Member of the Cincinnati Dental College, has located at Racine, Wisconsin, for the practice of

DENTISTRY,

In all its branches, including all modern improvements. He feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, as his work is not surpassed in Durability, style and finish, in the West. All in want of good Dental work are respectfully solicited to give him a call.

All Dental Work

DONE AS CHEAP AS ELSEWHERE!

For Full Upper Setts, on Rubber Plate........$ 8 to $18

For Full Upper & Under Setts on Rub'r Plates, 16 to 36

Filling & all other work in Dentistry

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

☞ Rooms in the Osborn block over Fletcher's store South side of Court House Square. 45-ly

PHENIX

Fire Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Total Assets	[illegible]
Assets	$722,913 30

Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted by D. McDONALD, Agent, at his office, 2d story Masonic Building, Main street, Racine.

REVERE HOUSE,

Cor. Clark and Kinzie Sts.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

G. DUTCHER, Proprietor.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

ED. McENERY,

NO. 138

MAIN STREET,

Will offer at

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL!

This Week

$100,000

WORTH

OF

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY

GOODS!

NO PERSON

SHOULD THINK

OF

Purchasing Anything

IN THE LINE OF

DRYGOODS!

WITHOUT

FIRST EXAMINING

THIS

MAMMOTH

AND

WELL

ASSORTED

STOCK!

SPLENDID

JEWELRY, WATCHES,

DIAMONDS, &C.,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

The House of BOSANQUET, GIRAUD & CO., Paris, have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Agency in the city of New York for the sale of their widely-known Jewelry, Watches, &c., and for the purpose of making their goods as extensively known and appreciated in the United States as they now are, and have been for over 70 years in Europe; they have determined on a plan by which poor and rich alike may have the advantage of their splendid styles. As a preliminary, they would remark that they manufacture and sell *no Imitation Jewelry or Watches*, but all are

WARRANTED GOLD OF THE

Finest Workmanship!

Our customers will also have the great advantage of a constant succession of new and recherche styles and patterns with which we will keep our New York Agency supplied.

We have adopted the plan of sale, now so popular, of charging a uniform price, and this price will invariably be $2.00 for each article, no matter how costly it may be. The expenses of conducting our New York Agency are paid by the sale of Certificates or Coupons, representing the various articles. These Certificates are sold at 50 cents each, or five for $2, and each Certificate will show the holder the particular article he or she is entitled to, on payment of an additional $2. If the article named on the Certificate is not desired, the holder will oblige us, when he returns the Certificate, by stating what other article of the same value he or she may prefer, and it will be sent with pleasure. *Our aim is to please*, and every means to that end will be exerted. We solicit a trial from every one who reads this notice, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction.

THE STOCK COMPRISES

Amongst other articles Splendid Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Pearls, Garnet and other Stones (solitaire and in clusters), Ladies' sets of Jewelry, comprising Pins and Ear-rings of the most fashionable styles, set in Precious Stones of every variety, together with a large assortment of Gold and Enameled and Pearl Sets, Gold Studs and Sleeve Buttons of the most fashionable patterns, Gents' Bosom and Scarf Pins, and an endless variety of Bracelets, Chains, Musical Boxes, Head Dresses, Combs, Charms, &c. In case any of our patrons are not in want of articles of Jewelry, and would prefer Silverware, we will send, for ANY Certificate returned to us, a richly engraved SET OF CASTORS or BUTTER DISH, beautifully chased and plated.

Agents are Wanted

In every part of the United States and Provinces, and to all such very liberal inducements will be offered, and, on application, a circular of terms will be forwarded. We prefer money sent in Post Office Orders where they can be obtained, or by Bank Draft to our order. Address all orders to our Agency, which will be conducted by

Messrs. JAQUET, STERLING & Co., 159 Broadway, New York.

Dec5-3m

Special Notice!

REMOVAL!

To Those Buying Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR

I have removed my stock to

☞ No. 144, MAIN STREET, ☜

(NEEDHAM'S OLD STAND,)

Where I propose to increase my stock, and as heretofore, sell you Goods at low prices.

Respectfully,

JNO. D. JONES.

Racine, July 27, 1865—51tf.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

I have lately purchased the

GROUND FLOOR PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

First door South of Racine House, Racine city.

In connection with photographing, I have arrangements

For Penciling or Painting

Photographs in Oil or Water Colors. Please give me a call. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

☞ N. B.—I also have all of Geo. Thomas' negatives Pictures printed from Negatives are just as perfect as pictures printed from them when they were first taken, and come much cheaper than to sit again.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Petersons' Ground Floor Gallery,

NO CLIMBING UP STAIRS!

NEW PERFUME

For the Handkerchief.

PHALON'S

"NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, NEW YORK.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR WEAKNESSES

ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION.

The Constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, and prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD*, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

☞ Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

DRUG & CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway New York,

—OR—

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth street (below Chestnut),

PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

PRODUCE & COMMISSION!

Flour! Flour!!

Feed! Feed!

LAWTON BRO'S,

No. 154, Main Street,

DEALERS IN

WINTER,

SPRING, GRAHAM,

& RYE FLOUR, also CORN

MEAL, BRAN, OATS, CORN,

BALE HAY, FEED, POTATOES,

ONIONS, BEANS, PEAS, FLAXSEED

TIMOTHY SEED, AND ALL OTHER

SEEDS. Also, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF PRODUCE AT

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

WE HAVE ALSO SORGHUM

MACHINERY, CORN SHELLERS, CIDER MILLS AND

SCALES. WE HAVE

Constantly on hand

St. LOUIS WHITE

WIN'R WHEAT

FLOUR.

Prompt Attention paid to

CONSIGNMENTS

LAWTON BROS.

Racine, Wis., Dec. 18, 1865.

WOOL WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be paid by the subscriber, on Sixth street, three lots East of Wisconsin street.

Racine, July 3, 1866. D. C. WHITNEY.

PAINTS & OILS

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

145 Main Street, Racine,

LANGLOIS & ROBILLIARD

HAVE A FULL and complete assortment of

White Lead.

French and American

WHITE ZINC.

Linseed, Boiled, Whale, Elephant, Sperm, Straits, Machine, Sweet, Neats foot and Kerosene

OILS.

Turpentine, Camphene

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID,

VARNISHES AND JAPANS

A full and complete stock of

Colors, Dry and Ground in Oil, Artists' Colors and Materials, Diamonds, Gold Leaf, Smalts and all.

Other Articles Belonging to the Trade.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Window, Plate and Looking Glasses,

of all sizes.

BRUSHES

of every description. A large and splendid stock

Wall Papers, Borders,

Decorations, Gilt and Common Window Shades, Figured and Plain Curtain Paper, Tassels, Cornices, and Curtain Bands.

Fluid and Kerosene Lamps and Lanterns.

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Manilla and Tarred Ropes, all sizes, Canvass, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Coal Tar, Rosin, Blocks, &c., &c. Bedcords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Wool Twines, Cotton Seine and Gilling Twines, &c. We would call particular attention of the trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment of goods in the city.

Call and see at

No. 145 Main Street, Racine, Wisconsin.

PAINTING,

Glazing, and Paper Hanging attended to on short notice.

DISSOLUTION.

KELLEY & MURRAY HAVING PURchased the interest of I. Taylor in the late firm of

"Taylor, Murray & Co.,"

Will continue the

LUMBER BUSINESS

at the old stand, where a general assortment of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles and Posts,

will be kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. KELLEY & MURRAY.

JAS. H. KELLEY, GEORGE MURRAY. Racine April 10 1865. apr22tf

LARIGO & CO'S RACINE

Business College.

Located in Titus Block,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

FACULTY.

C. P. LARIGO—(With competent Assistants)—Instructor in Book Keeping and Commercial Sciences.

E. S. BARTLETT—RESIDENT PRINCIPAL—Instructor in Business, Spencerian and Ornamental Penmanship.

This Institution is connected with Larigo's Milwaukee Mercantile College, which has been in active operation in that city for the last 16 years.

The design of the College is to impart to young men a *sound, practical and modern business education.*

The Branches Taught are:

Book Keeping, Commercial Law, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Correspondence, the principles of English Composition, &c., in the most satisfactory manner.

FEES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Life Scholarship in Book Keeping, with business Calculations, Correspondence, Lectures, Penmanship,	$40 00
Ladies Life Scholarship,	25 00
Disabled Soldiers'	25 00
Penmanship, 25 Lessons,	5 00
" Time unlimited,	10 00
Phonography, Life Scholarship,	20 00

☞ Apply for Circulars and Catalogues.

Address, LARIGO & BARTLETT, Racine, Aug. 30, 1865.—35-1y. Racine, Wis.

GILLETT, ROWLEY & BRO.,

HAVING SUCCEEDED TO THE

Washington Market

AS SUCCESSORS TO

GORTON & LOVELL,

WISH TO INFORM ALL THE PEOple of Racine who love to eat the best of

FRESH MEATS

In their season, that their experience enables them to furnish the choicest selection which can be found anywhere. They will endeavor to maintain the reputation of the

WASHINGTON MARKET,

and give their patrons the fullest satisfaction in

Cuts and Prices

at all times. They have a well ventilated

ICE HOUSE

In their market, in which their meats are always kept sweet and cool.

Hams, Dried Meat, Pickled Tongues, and Sausages

always on hand. Orders promptly filled and delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

JAMES GORTON, MARK ROWLEY, JOSEPH ROWLEY. June 14, 1865.

E. J. WICKHAM & Co.

GROCERS.

For Teas, Choice Brands,

GO TO E. J. WICKHAM & Co.'s

FOR SUGARS OF ALL QUALITIES

Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

FOR COFFEES,

[ALL KINDS, WHOLE OR GROUND,]

Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s.

FOR SPICES OF ALL KINDS,

(Whole or Ground)

Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

FOR SOAPS AND CANDLES

OF ALL KINDS,

Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

For Syrups & Molasses go to

E. J. WICKHAM & CO.'S

For Anything in

THE GROCERY LINE!

Go to E. J. Wickham & Co.'s

FOR OYSTERS!

Platt & Co.'s Celebrated Brand

GO TO E. J. WICKHAM & CO.'S

MOUND CEMETERY.

LOTS in the newly surveyed grounds are now ready for sale. Apply to the Sexton, [illegible] of the grounds.

[illegible]

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING!

TOYS! TOYS!

AT

KLEIN & BROS.,

132 Main St.

A Large Assortment!

OF

DOLLS AND DOLL HEADS.

A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

TOYS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

BOYS, SLEIGHS AND CUTTER BOXES,

A Full Assortment.

Ladies' Traveling Baskets and Reticules

AN ENTIRELY NEW WORK,

Ordered Expressly for the Holidays!

A fine Assortment of

CIGAR CASES AND HOLDERS,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

LADIES' PORTMONNAIES, POCKET BOOKS,

POCKET CUTLERY, ETC., ETC

Call Before the Rush

AND YOU WILL BE

SURE TO BE SUITED!

AT

KLEIN & BROTHERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

BECK & LEIGHTON

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Racine and vicinity, that they have just received their

WINTER STOCK

OF

Ladies, Misses and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

Balmorals, Slippers.

Also, every kind of

BOOTS & SHOES.

For Men and Boy's wear.

CUSTOM WORK

of every description on hand and made to order on the shortest notice.

REPAIRING

done with neatness and dispatch; at the

Belle City Boot & Shoe Store

156 MAIN ST. 156.

CHAS. PAULI,

Manufacturer and Dealer

IN

HATS, CAPS, GLOVES,

LADIES' & GENTS' FURS

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of The Above Articles

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FURS MADE TO ORDER AND REPAIRED.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

Paid for Raw Furs. 42j1

To Whom it May Concern

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF THElen & Dietrich, of the city of Racine, will be dissolved by mutual consent. All those having claims against the above firm, will bring them in, and all those that are indebted to them by note or book account will please call at the old stand and settle the same immediately. If not settled they will be left in the hands of our attorney for settlement and collection.

Yours, Respectfully,

THELEN & DIETRICH.

The above firm will sell goods from this date, regardless of cost, at reduced rates, until the whole stock is sold. T. & D.

March 1865

Chicago & Milwaukee Railway.

TIME TABLE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 5TH 1865, trains will leave Racine as follows, viz:

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger Train	8.33 A. M.
" "	5.58 P. M.
Freight	7.32 P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger Train	11.57 A. M.
" "	7.18 P. M.
Freight Train, (Mondays excepted)	5.30 A. M.

J. D. FOSTER, Agent.

Racine, June 8, 1865. une7tf

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

EDWIN FOSTER

WISHES TO SAY TO THE PUBLIC that he has secured the services of one of the

Best of Carriage Trimmers,

And hopes that all who want anything in this department will give him a call.

Carriage Trimming,

IN EVERY STYLE, will be executed in the promptest manner and at the lowest rates.

Racine, July 12. july12-1y

CALIFORNIA

CIGAR STORE!

CIGARS!

CIGARS!

ALBERT HUSE

Wishes to inform his numerous friends and patrons that he has lately returned from California with a first class

Selection of Snuffs, Tobaccos,

CIGARS,

☞ Meerschaums and other Pipes.

Having selected the above with the hopes of giving satisfaction, he invites the people of Racine to give him a call. [illegible]

AMERICAN LIVERY STABLE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire Livery Stock of Frank Lawrence, takes occasion to say to the public that he intends to add to the above mentioned

Stock, every thing necessary to make his Stable equal to any thing in the State.

He intends to keep no Horses except those that are thoroughly broken and perfectly safe.

His Carriages are all New and of the most Approved Style.

☞ No pains will be spared to furnish an elegant turn-out to all who may favor him with a call.

ALSO, HEARSES & CARRIAGES

Will be furnished on short notice for funeral occasion and on reasonable terms.

The subscriber wishes to give particular notice to persons living in the country that may have occasion to need a Hearse or Carriages, that they will be furnished on terms satisfactory to all. W. O. STILLMAN.

August 9, 1865.—n39—tf.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF RACINE.

Herman Warner, Plaintiff, against John Dearsley and Janetz Dearsley, his wife, Rachel A. Lacy, widow of the late Thos. B. Lacy, deceased, Arthur T. Lacy, Catherine E. Lacy, and Frederick N. Lacy, heirs of the said Thomas B. Lacy, deceased, Thomas B. Lacy jr., minor heir of the said Thomas B. Lacy, deceased, John W. Foster, Zopher Rogers, James Nield, John Eddy, David Wilber, David Secor, Eliza Ellis, Alexander O'Burch, Frederick W. Bruce and Joseph W. Webb Defendants. (50 ct. rev. stamp, cancelled.)

The State of Wisconsin to the above named Defendants.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, O. W. Bennett, at his office in the city and county of Racine within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint; said complaint is filed in the office of the clerk of said court at the city of Racine in said county.

Witness, the Hon. David Noggle, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit for the State of Wisconsin, [SEAL.] at the city of Racine, this 20th day of November A. D. 1865. P. L. GRAHAM, Clerk of Court.

C. W. BENNETT, Pl'ff's Att'y, Racine Wis. 47-7

CUMMINGS & JENNYS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE, & COTTAGE UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

No. 726 Broadway

NEW YORK.

EACH INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

THESE INSTRUMENTS HAVE NOW been for many years before the public, and have from their superiority of tone, fineness of touch, durability, and elegance of finish, drawn forth many and very flattering commendations from a number of the most prominent members of the musical profession.

They are now offered to the public at prices from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other instrument of equal qualities. The steady, increasing demand for these superior instruments, have induced the makers to increase their facilities for manufacturing them, and they are now fully prepared to meet the demands of all, both wholesale and retail customers.

Dealers in localities where these instruments have not yet been introduced, desiring an agency for them, will be liberally dealt with.

☞ Send for a circular. dec7

Notice to Tax Payers.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, RACINE, Dec. 6th, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL Persons interested, that the Tax List of the city of Racine and State of Wisconsin, for County, State and School taxes for the year 1865, is now in my hands, at my office in said city, and that the taxes on the real estate in said city list specified, must be paid before the last day in January A. D. 1866, in default whereof the same will be returned by me as unpaid to the County Treasurer of the County of Racine, in accordance with the statute made and provided; and that the personal property in said list specified, must be paid at my said office within twenty days from the first publication of this notice, and in default of said payment, I shall proceed to enforce the collection of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

S. C. YOUT, Treasurer of the city of Racine. 47-2w

DRY GOODS!

Now is the Time to Buy

BEFORE THE PRICES RAISE!

J. DIETRICH,

Corner 6th & Wisconsin St., Racine.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED MY STOCK of FALL and WINTER GOODS, the *Largest and best selected Stock ever brought to Racine!* Such as

MERINOS, ALAPACCAS, MOHAIR,

DRESS GOODS, CALICOS & DELAINES, &c.,

ALSO

Flannels of all Kinds,

Bleached & Brown Muslins,

Linen & White Goods,

Goods for Men & Boys' Wear,

Besides

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

ASSORTED GROCERIES!

My Stock was Bought

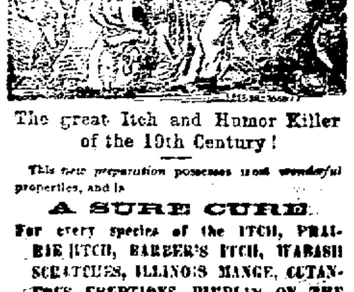
BEFORE GOODS RAISED!

And Will be

SOLD ACCORDINGLY.

39-3m J. DIETRICH.

PRURIGO LOTIO.



The great Itch and Humor Killer of the 19th Century!

This new preparation possesses most wonderful properties, and is

A SURE CURE

For every species of the ITCH, PRAIRIE ITCH, BARBER'S ITCH, WABASH SCRATCHES, ILLINOIS MANGE, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORMS, &c.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is a new and certain cure for all kinds of Itch, and being a fluid preparation it is free from all the gummy, disagreeable qualities of the ointments in general use.

The PRURIGO LOTIO is safe to use under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; will not irritate the most tender skin, and CONTAINS NO MERCURY. Don't fail to try it. Manufactured by

E. T. & W. T. McFARLAND,

Sole Proprietors, Lafayette, Ind.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

Sold at Wholesale in Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Peoria, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and all wholesale points.

Fuller, Finch & Fuller, Chicago,

Gen. Agents For the Northwestern States.

TAKEN UP.

IN THE TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT, by the Subscriber, on the 2d day of December, 1865, a small red heifer. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the same away. H. W. MILLMAN.

SUMMONS FOR MONEY DEMAND ON CONTRACT.

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY. HANS JOHNSON, against SEVERAN HANSEN. (50 cent Int. Rev. Stamp.)

The State of Wisconsin to the above named Defendant.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, County of Racine, at the Court House in the city of Racine, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in VanCott's Block, corner of East Water and Wisconsin Streets, in the city of Milwaukee, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-four dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 15th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five besides the costs of this action.

Dated, Milwaukee, Oct. 18th, 1865.

DEAN S. KELLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

43-6w

IN JUSTICE COURT.

RACINE COUNTY, Town of Raymond. } ss

To Severin Hansen;

You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you and your property attached to satisfy the demand of Ole Oleson, amounting to ninety dollars. Now, unless you shall appear before Knud Adlund, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office in said town, on the

2d day of December, A. D. 1865,

at one o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 6th day of November, A. D., 1865.

OLE OLESON, Pl'ff.

DEAN S. KELLEY, Pl'ff's. Attorney. 45

IN PROBATE—COUNTY COURT, RACINE COUNTY.—In the matter of the estate of ZENAS MANN, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Eliza C. Mann, representing among other things, that Zenas Mann, late of the town of Caledonia, in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, deceased, died intestate, on or about the 10th day of November, A. D. 1865, leaving real and personal property situated in said county; that said petitioner is the surviving widow of said deceased; and praying that she be appointed administratrix of the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court on

Thursday, the 21st day of December, A. D., 1865,

at 10 o'clock A. M., of that day, at the office of said Judge in the city of Racine in said County.

And it is further ordered, that notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published at said city of Racine.

Dated, November 24th, 1865.

By the Court,

JNO. B. ADAMS, County Judge.

48-3

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

5 CHANCES FOR $1.

Jewelry at Low Prices!

100,000 Watches, Chains, Lockets, Rings, Bracelets, Sets of Jewelry, Gold Pens, &c., &c.

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches	each	$50 to	$100
500 Silver Watches	"	20 to	35
10,000 Gold Pens and Silver Cases	"	5 to	8
10,000 Setts Ladies'Jewelry, (assorted)	"	8 to	10

And a large assortment of Jewelry of every description for ladies' and gents' wear, varying in value from $8 to $25 each. The method of disposing of these goods is ONE DOLLAR each as follows:

CERTIFICATES naming an article and its price are placed in SEALED ENVELOPES and well mixed, one of which will be sent by Mail to any address on receipt of price. One certificate 25 cents. Give for $1. There are no BLANKS. You must get the VALUE of your money. Circulars with particulars FREE. Address,

A. J. HARPER & CO.,

229 Broadway, N. Y. Box 5219 P. O. New York.

42-4m.

TO THE LADIES.

GEO. H. REED & Co's. LIQUID DOMESTIC DYES

THE constant demand we have had for LIQUID DYES has induced us to put up a complete line of

40 SHADES, ALL LIQUIDS,

which will recommend themselves to everyone who has ever used Liquid Dyes for

Brilliancy of Color,

Simplicity of Use,

Certainty of Satisfaction.

[Complete directions for use with every package.]

USE THE BEST ARTICLE.

See Certificates from Eminent Chemists on each Package.

Samples actually dyed with each of the colors on silk or woolen, may be seen at the Drug Stores.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

☞ If you desire to insure GOOD COLORS, inquire for REED'S DOMESTIC DYES, *and take no other kind.*

GEO. H. REED & CO.,

Manfacturers. 42-4

FURNITURE.

M. SPIECH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

CABINET AND FURNITURE WARE,

On Sixth Street,

a few doors West of the Baptist Church, is prepared to sell

Furniture

of all kinds, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere in the city.

Gilt, Rosewood and Oval Frames

FOR

PICTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

Ready Made Coffins always on hand, or made to order. We have a good supply of Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings for Picture Frames. Persons having pictures to frame will do well to give me a call.

Racine, May 6, 1865.

WM. HALL & SON,

543 BROADWAY, - - NEW YORK,

Agents for the Celebrated

Driggs New Patent PIANO FORTES

WHICH ARE CREATING THE greatest sensation in the musical world, and have received the highest testimonials from all the leading artists in the country, among whom are

S. THALBERG, WM. MASON, L. M. GOTTSCHALK, F. H. BROWN, WM. HENRY FRY, THEO. EISFELD, M. STRACKOSH, MAX MARETZEK, HERMAN A. WOLLENHAUPT.

Having purchased the agency of **George A. Prince & Co.'s Melodeons, Automatic and School Organs,** from their late agent, Mr. Charles E. Bacon, we will be pleased to receive orders for those celebrated instruments, and will always endeavor to keep a sufficient supply on hand to fill all orders at sight. The most liberal discounts given to the Trade, Churches, Clergymen and Schools. All Instruments

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Manufacturers and Importers of

Flutes, Banjos, Violins, Guitars, Violin Strings, Accordeons,

and all kinds of BRASS and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Special attention paid to furnishing BRASS INSTRUMENTS FOR BANDS.

PUBLISHERS OF SHEET MUSIC.

Just published, **"The Venite,"** a new collection of Chants for the Episcopal Service, for opening and closing Voluntaries, Musical Societies, Classes, and for the Social Circle, by VIRGIL C. TAYLOR. Price—Boards, 85 cts.; Cloth, $1.00.

In press, and will soon be issued, BASSINI'S TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES, for the study of the proper art of singing, by CARLO BASSINI, author of Bassini's Art of Singing. And

PIANO-FORTE CALISTHENICS,

A collection of FIVE FINGER CORD and SCALE PASSAGES, for speedily developing the muscles of the fingers, and acquiring that degree of flexibility, independence and volubility, which are so indispensable to a good performance on the

PIANO-FORTE,

By FRANCIS H. BROWN.

Music sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price.

WILLIAM HALL & SON, 543 Broadway, New York.

June

J. C. LUKES,

DENTIST,

OFFICE RACINE HOUSE BLOCK.

Residence corner of Eighth and Wisconsin streets, directly east of the German Catholic Church.

DENTISTRY

practiced in all its branches, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. sep16-ly

WILCOX & GIBBS SILENT SEWING MACHINE

WILL STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, Cord, Bind, Braid, Quilt and Embroider beautifully. It will, with the SAME needle and thread, run from perfect work on the finest Nainsook, over the heaviest beaver cloth and cowhide, with no CHANGE of needle, thread or tension. It will use coarse cotton, linen, silk, and twist. It runs easier, faster and stiller than any other machine. It forms a flat, even and elastic seam, differing from every other stitch, each loop being TWISTED by means of

THE ROTATING HOOK,

and drawing the twist into the goods, thus securely fastening every stitch, so that the seam will bear to be cut at frequent intervals, and in that case even, the seam is warranted NOT TO RIP in wear, and under all circumstances to "survive the washtub." Old, worn out family garments, bosoms, pants, dresses, &c., have been submitted to Committees at FAIRS where was the GREATEST COMPETITION, and to THIS STITCH premiums have been awarded for its SUPERIORITY, DURABILITY, ELASTICITY and BEAUTY.

A Patented Device prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel ever wearing or touching the dress.

THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG,

Thus avoiding the great trouble of other machines.

NO BREAKING OF NEEDLES.

The blade of the needle is less than three fourths of an inch long, and is straight.

The Hemmer and Feller Can Never be Set Wrong.

Any one may adjust them IN THE DARK. The hem may be of any width. No other hemmer or feller is like this. It turns the hem on the right or under side as you want it.

IT WILL NOT DROP STITCHES. As the needle is always set right, the blade short and straight, does not vibrate, like longer ones.

It is run by steam at **3000** stitches per minute, other machines at only 400 to 1,200, with safety. They are

Manufactured with Mathematical Precision,

Hence each part is interchangeable and can be readily replaced in case of accident. The machine cannot be adjusted, hence will not get out of order. It will last a generation, if properly cared for. None who have used it can be persuaded to use another.

The roundness, evenness, durability and beauty of its stitch

WERE NEVER EQUALED.

ITS RAPIDITY, ABSOLUTE STILLNESS, EASE OF MOTION, narrowness and neatness of its HEM and FELL were NEVER APPROACHED by any other machine. We can call in any boy or girl from the street, and with three minutes' instruction they will set the needle, attach the Hammer, or Feller, and do the work with entire success.

The PRESS universally pronounce this the BEST FAMILY Sewing Machine in the world. Whatever the merits of the other machines, it is no disparagement to say the Wilcox & Gibbs is worth, for family use, double that of any other ever offered to the public.

It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute—the first premium for

"THE BEST SEWING MACHIGE,"

at the great New England Fair—the Vermont State Fair—the Pennsylvania State Fair—the Indiana State Fair—and 31 other First Premiums at the meetings of Mechanical and Scientific Societies all over the world, are among its trophies in 1864.

IT IS NOW THE GREAT LEADING FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Price of Machines, with hemmer, feller, gauge, oil can, extra needles, full directions, &c., from $56 to $150.

Barnum's Self-Sewer,

FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES, guides the work itself, avoiding the bent posture and strain on the eyes. Price, $1.50. Large Discount to Agents.

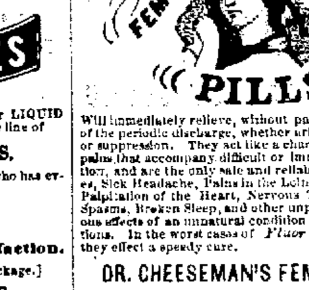
We take other machines in exchange. We sell OIL, COTTON, SILK, TWIST and NEEDLES for every kind of sewing machine.

AGENTS WANTED.—Terms to agents, descriptive circular and specimens of work sent free by mail, on receipt of stamp, or had of

L. CORNELL & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts,

june21-65-1y 123 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES



Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression. They act like a charm in removing the pains that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*, or Whites, they effect a speedy cure.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but *Ladies must bear in mind that, there is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE.—Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.* THEY CANNOT DO HARM in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the only Medicine that MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!* These Pills form the *Finest Preparation ever put forward,* with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS.—**DON'T BE DECEIVED.** Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the BEST and most RELIABLE FEMALE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD,* which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!!

They have received, and are now receiving, the sanction of the most *eminent Physicians in America.*

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each Box—the price, *One Dollar per Box,* containing from 50 to 60 Pills.

Pills sent *by mail, promptly,* by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds.

Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 28 Dey Street, New York.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER and LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents. Sold in Racine by all Druggists. Sold in Kenosha by Dr. STARKWEATHER and WHEELER & CLARK.

July12-1y

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

New Volume Begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies,* and has no rival. The following are some of works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly,	Revue de Deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Popular Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chamber's Journal,
Dublin University Magazine,	Edinburgh Review,
Art Journal,	London National Review.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the French, German, and other Continental Periodicals, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped that this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per Year; Single Numbers 50 cts. Five Copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable Terms. Address

W. H. BIDWELL,

46-5w 5 Beekman St. New York.

J. H. WINSLOW & CO.

[ESTABLISHED 1860.]

10,000 Watches, Chains, Silver Articles, &c.

WORTH, $500,000.

TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

And not to be Paid for until You Know What You Are to Get.

A SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

			EACH
100	Gold Hunting Cased Watches		$115 00
100	Gold Watches		70 00
200	Ladies' Gold Watches		40 00
500	Ladies' and Gent's Silver Watches		18 00
1000	Revolving Castors	15 to	18 00
3000	Drinking Cups	7 to	10 00
5000	Oval and Chased Gold Bracelets	5 to	10 00
3000	Vest, Neck and Guard Chains	8 to	10 00
3000	Ladie's California Diamond Rings	3 to	8 00
5000	Magic Spring and Snap Lockets	4 to	10 00
10000	Gold Pens with Silver Extension Cases	4 to	6 00
10000	" " " Mounted Hold's	4 to	5 00
3000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry	5 to	10 00
5000	Tea, Desert & Table Spoons, per doz.	12 to	24 00
5000	Dessert and Table Forks, per dozen	14 to	24 00
4000	Butter Knives, per pair	6 to	10 00
3000	Napkin Rings, per pair	6 to	10 00
$1000	other articles	4 to	10 00

Certificates of all the various articles stating what each one can have, are first put into envelopes, sealed up and mixed; and when ordered, are taken out without regard to choice and sent by mail, thus giving all a fair chance. On the receipt of the Certificate, you will see what you can have, and then it is at your option to send one dollar and take the article or not.

One of these envelopes will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents; five for one dollar; eleven for $2 thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10, and 100 for $15.

Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements to Ladies and Gents to act as such. Fail not to send for Circular, which gives special terms—full list and particulars. Address J. H. WINSLOW, 45-3m No. 246, Broadway, N. Y.

GRAND RALLY

AT THE

New Boot and Shoe STORE.

ALL THE PEOPLE ARE NOTIFIED that a new

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

has just been opened in

Clement's New Building, adjoining the Baker House,

in the City of Racine, where a large and choice stock of goods, for

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

can be found. We have

Women's, Misses and Children's

Balmorals and Congress Gaiters,

of splendid and very durable quality,

Men's Boys and Youths

Calf Kip and Grained Boots,

Every variety of

CHILDREN'S SHOES,

of good quality and fine workmanship. These goods are fresh from New York, and are all of the

LATEST STYLES.

Our establishment is connected with a large manufacturing establishment east, and can sell goods

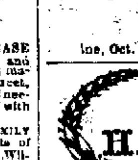
Fifteen Per Cent. Cheaper

than any other house ... east. Particular attention paid to

Custom Work and Repairing.

S. CROSBY.

Racine, Oct. 24, 1864.



Gray's Patent Molded COLLARS

THE unexampled rapidity with which the public appreciated the great value of this invention has induced others to imitate our boxes and labels so as to enable them to sell their inferior goods for the MOLDED COLLAR.

The genuine GRAY'S COLLAR is designed by two names only, "NOVELTY," for the turn-down, and "EUREKA," for the stand-up style; they are put up in blue boxes, and manufactured by the **American Molded Collar Company,** of Boston, who have adopted the above words as THEIR TRADE-MARKS. This is the original and only patented collar molded to fit the neck, and with the space for the cravat in the turn-down style.

Consumers will also notice OUR PRIVATE TRADE-MARK on each genuine box of Gray's Collars, (see fac-simile at head of this advertisement,) and the words "Gray's Pat. Molded Collar," with date of patents on each genuine collar.

Hatch, Johnson, & Co.,

Importers of Men's Furnishing Goods, 81 Devonshire Street, Boston, and 81 Warren St., New York, Selling Agents A. M. C. Co.

The Trade supplied at BOSTON PRICES BY

BRADFORD BRO'S,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS,

No. 355 & 357 East Water St., MILWAUKEE.

ALSO BY

CLARK, WHITEHOUSE & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Buck, Kid, Flesher Gloves, Gauntlet's &c.,

69 Lake Street, Corner of State, CHICAGO.

September 6th, 1865.—36-3m.

Largest and Cheapest

Furniture Wareroom

IN RACINE.

FRED. IBING, MANUFACTURER; No. 4 Main street, near the Racine and Mississippi Railroad depot. No Eastern shop work. Furniture to suit the times—Mahogany, Cherry, Oak and Black Walnut. We invite the public to call and examine our stock.

Tete a Tetes, Sofas,

Centre Tables, Lounges,

Card Tables, Ottomans,

Secretaries, Book Cases,

Wardrobes, Beaureaus,

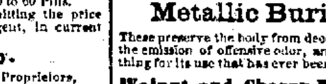
Chamber Setts, Looking Glasses, &c

Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings

FOR PICTURE FRAMES.

Oval Frames for Portraits & Photographs

He is the agent in this city of Fisk & Crane's air tight and indestructible



Metallic Burial Cases.

These preserve the body from decomposition and prevent the emission of offensive odor, and are the most suitable thing for its use that has ever been invented.

Walnut and Cherry Polished Coffins,

on hand or made to order at the shortest notice.

FRED. IBING.

August 20, 1862.

SCHUMACHER & RITCHIE,

No. 128 Main Street, Racine,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS AND LIQUORS.

We keep on hand the best and choicest stock of

CHEWING TOBACCO,

PLUG AND FINE CUT,

Pipes & Smokers Articles

In great varieties, and as fine an assortment of

LIQUORS,

and Imported

RHEIN WINES,

as ever brought to this market.

GIVE US A CALL.

P. SCHUMACHER. [may4] S. RITCHIE.

Goodrich's Lakes Michigan and Superior Line of Steamers.

Daily Line between Milwaukee and Chicago & between Chicago & Two Rivers.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL steamers COMET and MAY QUEEN, will form a daily line between Chicago and Two Rivers. On and after this date one of the above Steamers will leave Goodrich's steamboat dock, foot of Main Street, for Chicago, Racine and Kenosha, every evening, (Saturdays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and for Two Rivers and all intermediate ports, every evening, (Sundays excepted) at 9 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to H. S. DAVIS, Agent, Office foot of Main Street.

Leave Racine for Chicago every night, (Saturdays excepted) at 10 o'clock, and for Milwaukee every afternoon, (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

A. P. DUTTON, Agent, Office at the Outside Warehouse.

June 18, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The United States

TELEGRAPH CO.

HAVE GOT THEIR LINES IN FULL communication with

All Parts of the U. S. and Canadas,

and are prepared to send dispatches with greater celerity and correctness than any other line. They have recently opened an

OFFICE IN RACINE,

IN THE JOURNAL BUILDING,

No. 145 Main Street,

with a competent operator in charge. The public, and business men in particular, will find it to their interest to patronize this line, which is acquiring a wide-spread popularity among the mercantile men of the country.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

April 18.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT all the countersigned circulating notes of the Commercial Bank of Racine must be presented at the office of the Bank Comptroller at Madison, within three (3) years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said circulating notes will be given up to those entitled to the same.

Sept. 20th, 1865. Syra WHEELER, Bank Comptroller.

J. B. ROWLEY'S Insurance Agency.

Capital Represented, $9,000,000.

Fire Insurance Companies.

New England—Assets,	$244,078
North American—Assets,	697,837
Home, New Haven—Assets	659,070
Charter Oak—Assets,	360,000
Columbia—Assets,	559,000

Life Insurance Company.

Connecticut Mutual—Assets,	$7,000,000

The above Companies issue policies on as favorable terms as other responsible companies. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Life Insurance.

Persons desiring Life Insurance, are invited to investigate the standing and plan of the CONNECTICUT MUTUAL before making an application elsewhere, as by so doing they may save nearly half their money.

J. B. ROWLEY, Agent.

L. JANES, Solicitor.

☞ Office at J. Humphrey's Clothing Store, Main St., Racine. may24

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

PIANO FORTES!

MANUFACTURERS,

499 Broadway, New York

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC and the trade is invited to our

NEW SCALE

SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD

PIANO FORTES,

WHICH FOR

Volume and Purity of Tone,

are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements,

French, Grand Action, Harp Pedal, Iron Frame, Over-Strung Base, &c.

and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has had a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is

Fully Warranted in Every Particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano Forte" received the Highest Award of Merit over all others at the celebrated

WORLD'S FAIR,

where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR

Five Successive Years,

the gold and silver medals from both of which can be seen at our wareroom. By the introduction of improvements we make a still more

Perfect Piano Forte

and by manufacturing largely, with a strictly cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price that will preclude all competition.

PRICES:

No. 1, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood plain case, $250.

No. 2, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood heavy moulding, $275.

No. 3, Seven Octave, round corners, Rosewood Louis XIV. style $300.

Terms: Nett Cash, in Current Funds.

☞ Descriptive Circulars sent free. july27-1y

THE PETROLEUM COOKING STOVE,

For all kinds of Cooking, Heating Flat or Sad Irons, &c., without heating the room, and

WITHOUT COAL OR WOOD.

BY THIS GREAT INVENTION WE are enabled with

Two Cents' worth of Oil or 'Naptha,'

To do all the cooking ordinarily required for a meal in a family of six or eight, and with the greatest dispatch and perfect cleanliness, and a great saving also in time; as these Stoves can be heated as well as extinguished in a few moments. They are perfectly safe, do not get out of order, and can be managed by any one; are portable; can be used in any part of the house, as they make

No Dirt, Need no Pipe,

and will not heat a room. Heretofore no Stove has been constructed where the amount of heat could be instantly controlled and regulated to any degree desired. This, in

Baking, Broiling, Boiling, &c.,

is especially one of the features of the PETROLEUM COOK STOVE.

COME AND SEE IT.

☞ The Ladies are invited to examine this Stove.

Now on exhibition at the Rooms in the rear of Bank of Racine.

All orders promptly attended to by addressing GEO. S. WRIGHT, Agent.

Racine, May 24, 1865.

TITUS BLOCK, RACINE, WIS.

RAYMOND & JONES,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers

IN

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE!

Iron & Steel,

NAILS & STOVES.

Manufacturers of

Japanned, Tin, Copper And Sheet Iron Ware,

FARMING TOOLS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

THE LARGEST AND Best Assorted Stock

of

COOK & PARLOR STOVES

In the Market,

Which will be Sold Cheap for Cash!

Our Facilities for JOBBING and REPAIRING are Unsurpassed!

H. RAYMOND, THOS. JONES.

STOVES, TIN,

AND

HARDWARE

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO call the attention of the people of this city and country to his large and well selected assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

SUCH AS

STOVES, of all kinds, TIN & COPPER WARE, of every variety, of his own Manufacture.

He wishes to call particular attention to the new stove.

The "Moving World"

better adapted for saving fuel and doing all kinds of cooking than the "Stewart," or any other cooking stove in the market.

All kinds of

Harvesting & Farming Tools,

NAILS, CUTLERY,

and everything in the Hardware line. STOVE PIPES, EAVE TROUGHS, ROOFING, and

All Kinds of JObbing

executed with promptness and dispatch. PAPER RAGS, OLD COPPER, BRASS &c. taken in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere. N. R. McFARLAND.

Racine, June 16, 1865. tf

ST. CATHARINA'S FEMALE ACADEMY,

RACINE, WIS.

THE SISTERS OF THE ORDER OF St. Dominic, well known in this and the adjoining States as experienced and competent Directors of Female Education, respectfully announce to the citizens of Racine, and the public in general, that this academy will be open for the reception of pupils on the 1st of November, 1864.

Pupils of every religious denomination will be admitted, and no undue influence will be used to bias the religious principles of the young ladies; nor will any of them be permitted to embrace the Catholic faith, without the verbal or written consent of the parents or guardians. Uniformity and good order, however, require the attendance of all at Morning and Evening Prayers, and the religious exercises on Sunday.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Natural Philosophy, Book Keeping, Astronomy, Algebra, Piano, Guitar, and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting in Oil and Water Colors, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work.

For further particulars, application may be made to the Superior of the Academy.

All letters to be addressed to the Superior St. Catharina's Academy, O. F. Dominic, Racine, Wisconsin.

Send for circular.

M. BENEDICTA, Superior, O. F. Dominic.

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK

YOUTH TO THE AGED!

THIS PREPARATION IS UNEQUALled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

BIOKRENE

CURES *Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system;* and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE.

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 28 Dey Street, New York.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER and LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Wholesale Agents. July12-1y

BOOTS & SHOES.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS opportunity to inform his old friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shoe Shop across the way from his old stand, and is now opening one of the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

that was ever opened in Racine. His stock is all made under his supervision, and he can warrant it to give

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Every variety of Shoes

LADIES, CHILDREN,

Misses and Boys,

as well as a very large stock of

BOOTS FOR GENTLEMEN,

can be found on his shelves. He flatters himself that by having the

Best of Workmen

and using the

BEST OF STOCK,

he can make work that

CANNOT BE BEAT

in this city.

Repairing done on Short Notice, and at a Reasonable Price.

☞ Remember the place, at No. 90 Main Street, formerly McCreary & Rodes' old stand.

Racine, March 8, 1865. R. REICHERT.

CIRCUIT COURT RACINE COUNTY. GEORGE HANSON, Plaintiff against SEVERN HANSON, defendant. (50 ct. rev. stamp cancelled.)

The State of Wisconsin to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Racine at the Court House in the City of Racine, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in Young's Block on Wisconsin Street, in the city of Milwaukee within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Six Hundred Sixty-five dollars and thirty cents, besides the costs of this action.

JARED THOMPSON, Jr., Pl'ff Atty.

Dated, Sept. 25th, 1865.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for the county of Racine at the Court House in the city of Racine on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1865.

JARED THOMPSON Jr., Pl'ff Atty., Milwaukee, Wis.

41-6w

NOTICE.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, RACINE, November, 1st, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE TAX Roll for the year 1865, for the taxes due the City of Racine, has been delivered to me for collection, and that I will receive taxes thereon at the Treasurer's Office, until the last day of December next. And further notice is hereby given that I shall commence selling, on the

Second Monday, in January next,

at the Treasurer's office in said city, such lots and parts of lots, and lands or parcels of lands on which the taxes remain unpaid on said second Monday in January, and continue the same from day to day until so much thereof shall be sold as will pay the taxes, interest and charges due, assessed and charged thereon. S. C. YOUT, City Treasurer.

44-5w

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY. GEORGE HANSEN, against SEVREN HANSEN.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Court made in the above entitled action on the 10th day of October, 1865, I shall expose for sale and sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the

18th day of November, A. D. 1865,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, all the following described personal property to-wit: "About twenty-five tons of hay, one cutter, one plow, one cultivator, two two-horse wagons, six pigs, about two hundred bushels of wheat, about three hundred bushels of oats, one harness, one tool chest and contents, one three pail pot, one lamb, one drag, about six acres of corn, one red cow and calf, and one yoke of oxen and yoke." Such sale will take place on the premises recently occupied by the said defendant in the town of Raymond, Racine County, Wisconsin.

FRANK SCHNEIDER, Sheriff Racine County.

JARED THOMPSON, Pl'ff's Attorney 44-2

STRAYED.

ESCAPED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on or about the 20th inst., one yearling Horse Colt, dark gray, with a white strip in the face. Any person returning said colt, or giving notice where he can be found will be liberally rewarded. THOS. SUMMERTON.

Raphis Mill, Oct. 29, 1865. 44-3w

FOUND.

I HEREWITH REPORT THAT I found and have in my possession a small black one masted yawl or fishing boat. Said boat is now on the shore of Lake Michigan, opposite Section sixteen, (16) in the town of Caledonia, Racine County, Wisconsin.

GEO FOX.

Dated, October, 23d, 1865. 44-3w.

N. H. JOY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office Over H. T. Taylors Store,

Corner of Sixth Street and Court House Square,

RACINE, WIS.

Racine, August 23d, 1865.—33-tf.

DO NOT SUBSCRIBE FOR ANY BUT

QUINER'S Military History OF WISCONSIN.

BY E. B. QUINER, Esq.

PUBLISHED BY CLARKE & CO.

AGENTS WANTED TO ENGAGE IN ITS SALE.

FROM STATE OFFICERS.

MADISON, August 16, 1865.

MESSRS. CLARKE & Co., *Publishers, Chicago, Ill.*

SIRS:—Understanding that you intend to publish a work on the military history of Wisconsin, I desire to express my cordial approval of the enterprise, and I have no doubt, from what I know of the qualifications of Mr. Quiner that it will in all respects prove a success.

Mr. Quiner has received my permission to make use of all records and documents in this department bearing upon the subject. I am, sirs, &c.,

JAMES T. LEWIS, Governor of Wisconsin.

MADISON, August 14, 1865.

CLARKE & Co, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN.—I have been acquainted with E. B. Quiner, Esq., of this city for several years, and am convinced that he has had the materials from which he can make up a very full and interesting history of our Wisconsin military organizations. His business has been such as to give him extra facilities for gaining correct information of all troops from our state, and I think him fully capable of putting the same together in good style.

Yours truly, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 14, 1865,

I take pleasure in commending the undertaking of Mr. E. B. Quiner to prepare a full history of the military services of Wisconsin soldiers, in subduing the late rebellion. He has had at all times free access to all the different departments of the State, and no one can possess greater facilities than he, for preparing a complete history of the part taken by Wisconsin soldiers in conquering the great rebellion. S. D. HASTINGS, State Treasurer.

MADISON, August 15, 1865.

MESSRS. CLARKE & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN:—I have been made aware of the general scope and tenor of Mr. E. B. Quiner's forthcoming work entitled "The Military History of Wisconsin," and know that the position which Mr. Quiner occupied in the executive office in this State, during the first year of the rebellion, gave him unusual facilities for obtaining information relative to the organization of troops in the earlier period of the war, which will thereby enable him to present a very correct view of State individual action in the work then accomplished, and the difficulties surrounding it. This and his familiarity with subsequent State action, together with the record of incidents connected with our regiments during the war, accumulated by continued efforts on his part, will afford Mr. Quiner the material for presenting to the public an interesting and authentic history of the part borne by Wisconsin in the war of the rebellion. I cordially recommend the work to public favor.

Yours very respectfully, AUG. GAYLORD, Adjutant General.

This great State work will give a full account of the part borne by Wisconsin in the war just closed.

The only Authentic History of Each REGIMENT AND BATTERY,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Names of the

DEAD AND WOUNDED!

in each. Also an account of the action taken by State Officers and Legislature, and will be illustrated by numerous

Superb Steel Engravings!

Good loyal efficient men wanted to engage in its sale.

Address **CLARKE & Co.,**

80 and 82, Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 40-4w.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TRUNK AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

EDWIN FOSTER, NO. 131 MAIN ST., Racine, is now ready to

Supply the Trade

with a splendid variety of

TRUNKS, HARNESSES,

VALISES,

SADDLES, WHIPS,

AND EVERY THING IN HIS LINE.

The articles of his manufacture

Cannot be Excelled

For Style, Beauty, of Workmanship, or Durability.

Racine, June 1, 1865. june7tf

A CARD.

MISS LEWIS, teacher of Vocal Music and Guitar, is now prepared to receive Pupils at her rooms; and will give "Private Lessons in Cultivation of the Voice" after the latest and best method.

Course of 24 Lessons, $12.00.

She will also teach the Guitar, with or without singing.

Course of 24 Lessons, $12.00.

☞ Rooms in Cottage, opposite School House, on Wisconsin Street, between 4th and 5th Streets.

Racine, Aug. 9th, 1865.—n38—3m.

Choice Farm for Sale.

60 ACRES PRAIRIE AND 6 ACRES Timber; for sale separately, or together. On this farm is a good house and an excellent barn with underground stable. Also, a fine orchard of bearing fruit trees. This farm is situated half way between Skunk Grove and Ives Grove, and is really one of the most beautiful farms in Racine county.

Price low and terms easy. KNIGHT & GRAM.

August 1, 1865.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

94 Main Street,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

F. ELMLINGER

Has just returned

NEW YORK

the largest and best selected stocks of

GOODS & CLOTHING

to this market. He carries on

TAILORING BUSINESS,

AND

MAKES TO ORDER

All kinds of the most fashionable

GENTLEMENS' CLOTHING.

HIS

Furnishing Goods

he will sell at prices to suit the times. He also keeps on hand a variety of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings.

LINENS, SHIRTS, COLLARS,

Neck Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., which he offers to the public at the lowest figures for cash. A share is respectfully solicited.

June 1, 1865. june7

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS,

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever Cause, and always successful as a Preventive.

And the "only sure" and CERTAIN REMEDY for all those afflicting complaints so peculiar to the sex, whether "married or single."

These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

50,000 BOXES HAVE BEEN SOLD IN TWO YEARS.

Ladies say nothing like the above Pills have been known since the Science of Medicine dawned upon the world, in removing obstructions and restoring nature to its proper channel, quieting the nerves and bringing back the "rosy color of health" to the cheek of the most delicate.

Price $1 00 per Box. Six Boxes for $5 00.

Sold by all Druggists.

And by KIDDER & HARRIS, Sole Agents for Racine and vicinity. Ladies by sending them $1 can have the Pills sent confidentially by mail, free of postage and without observation, to any part of the country.

G. S. LACEY General Traveling Agent for the Western States, 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

N. B.—None genuine unless the box is signed S. D. Howe. jan18-1y

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS!

AND

NEW PRICES!

WEBER & KLOFANDA

Would respectfully inform the people of Racine and vicinity, ESPECIALLY THE LADIES, to come and examine our

NEW & WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

STAPLE

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS!

Also Groceries

OF THE CHOICEST QUALITIES!

Which we bought before the recent advance and are able to sell as CHEAP AS ANY OTHER HOUSE WEST OF THE LAKES.

Buyers are Invited to call and Convince Themselves

Before Buying Elsewhere.

REMEMBER THE PLACE

NUMBER 62

UNION HALL BLOCK,

RACINE.

ICE! ICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PROcured a large quantity of

PURE ICE,

he is ready to supply all who may want it, either by season or otherwise, at reasonable prices. All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Orders for ice left with Langlois & Robilliard will meet with prompt attention.

Racine, April 12, 1865. A. DETTRIDGE.

House and Two Lots for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO DISpose of two valuable lots, situated in the 3d Ward, on Pearl street, between 14th and 15th streets. These lots are handsomely located, have good house, water, fruit trees, &c., and are near the 3d Ward school house, being an advantage to those wishing to send children to school. They will be sold at a great bargain. For terms apply to No. 56 Sixth street, Racine.

JOHN NEWMANN.

Racine, June 14, 1865. june14-tw

KENOSHA HOTEL.

A. N. CROTSENBURGH, Proprietor.

Park Street, few Doors East of City Bank, Kenosha

THOSE WISHING GOOD ROOMS CAN have their selection by applying immediately. Those wishing suits of rooms can now have their choice.

☞ Good Stabling is also provided at reasonable rates.

May 15, 1865.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

AND

Relatives of Discharged Soldiers.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREpared to receive application to be prosecuted by the

"National Claim Agency,"

of Washington, D. C., for all claims against the United States. Special attention is given to

Collecting Arrears of Pay

of deceased and discharged Soldiers

PENSIONS

for disabled Soldiers and the relatives of deceased dies.

BOUNTY,

and all other claims arising from the present war.

We would suggest to soldiers discharged on account of wounds received in the service that, by a recent act of Congress, they are entitled to the Bounty the same as if they had been in the service two years.

Our arrangements with the Washington house are such that nothing is charged until collections are made.

All business entrusted to us will be attended to with care and despatch.

LYON, ADAMS & HAND, Attorneys at Law. Over Post O.

Racine, Mar. 11, 1865.

EMPLOYMENT.

$75 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.